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☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1860.

☞ The National Intelligencer, which, strange to say, though so near to Baltimore, commented on the nominations of the Convention in its edition of Friday under the false impression that the Hon. Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, was the nominee for the Vice-Presidency, thus refers to John Bell:

The first-named of these distinguished gentlemen has been so long and so favorably known, by reason of his conspicuous and valuable services in our National Councils, that no words of eulogy are needed at this day, or at any time, to call attention to the cardinal qualities which he possesses as a statesman, and which, as exemplified in his public career, offer the best possible guarantee of the fidelity and fidelity which he will bring to the discharge of the high office for which he has been named. The tribute paid to him by a Convention numbering among its members such a large representation of the conservatism, intelligence, and worth of the country, has thus the merit of being well-deserved; and, while we recognise many distinguished names hardly inferior competitors for the honor, any one of whom we need not say it would have been our pride and pleasure to support, it is a matter of sincere gratification to us that the choice of the Convention has fallen upon a statesman whose claims we can advocate with such entire and unhesitating cordiality, assured as we are that the best interests of the country, so far as these are supposed to depend on the Executive department of the Government, would be secured by his elevation to the Presidential office.

Referring next in terms of just compliment to Mr. Fuller, whom it erroneously supposed, to be the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, the Intelligencer concludes as follows:

In a word, it only remains for us to say at present (reserving for to-morrow a more formal consideration of the subject) that in our judgment it will be conceded throughout the length and breadth of the land that these are nominations eminently "fit to be made," and worthy to be endorsed by conservative citizens of all classes and sections of the country. Would it not be a glorious thing for the peace and unity and prosperity of our whole country if each and all of the other parties, discarding their sectional dissensions and animosities, would rally upon them in a spirit of comprehensive patriotism, and thus give us once more a thrice happy era of good feeling? What say you, gentlemen, delegates of Chicago, Richmond, and Baltimore? Can you do better?

Yes, gentlemen, what say you? *Can* you do better? You of Chicago are about to answer, and before you do so we trust you will consider dispassionately and well. We, however, make no appeals. We submit the whole thing to your judgments and your consciences as men and patriots. We have done our part under a high sense of public responsibility; we now leave you to do yours in like manner.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday publishes the following special despatch from Chicago:

CHICAGO, May 12.

The German Republican hostility to Bates is scathing. His friends claim the votes of ten States.

Fremont has instructed the California delegation to withdraw his name if presented to the Convention.

Morgan and Spaulding are understood to be averse to pressing Seward, but the latter insists that his claims shall be urged and recognized. Illness prevents the former from attending.

The New York delegation is not unanimous in this support. Some of the New England delegates will give Seward a complimentary vote, but will not adhere to him unless he is speedily nominated, and that now looks doubtful.

Cameron's friends are here and very active. His cause is here a good vote.

Bates's prospects are improving among many delegates now here.

Little is said about McLean, Wade, or Fremont.

Lincoln has only the Illinois vote. Illinois, in case it fails to secure the nomination for President, wishes the Vice Presidential nomination.

Thurlow Weed arrived to-night, and says the Democracy is hopelessly split. He predicts the defeat of Douglas at Baltimore, and says the Democrats will run two tickets, giving Seward a large majority of votes. His views are widely adopted. There is a strong outside influence here from the doubtful States, opposing Seward.

This despatch, it should be understood, emanates from an Anti-Seward source; yet if its facts are correct its inferences cannot be very wide of the mark. We however are disposed to question the correctness of some at least of its facts. The statements, for example, that the men to whom Seward has especially confided his interests in the Convention are averse to pressing him, and that the New York delegation is not unanimous in his support, are open to very grave doubts, to say the least. They appear to us to be incredible. If Seward, however, should fail to get a decided majority over all competitors on the first or second ballot, we agree with the Gazette's correspondent that he probably cannot hold his own, and will lose the coveted honor. But, if the Convention is bent on making a distinctively Republican nomination at all, as seems to be certain, we are of the opinion that Seward through the superior earnestness and discipline of his adherents will seize it by a masterly effort at the start. We think it is manifest that the correspondent of the Gazette either from prejudice or from lack of thorough observation has greatly misconceived and underrated the spirit that animates the Seward delegates.

But if the Baltimore convention can meet and act in the spirit of harmony, and put in nomination Ranter, Breckinridge, Davis, or Alexander H. Stephens, there can be but little doubt of a successful triumph. We care but little about personal preferences in the present crisis of affairs. If he has the right sort of record it answers every purpose. Platforms are never carried out, and always admit of various constructions. We have confidence that the South will not secede, and will refrain from every consideration of fairness and right to the candidate for the Presidency. Let the Baltimore convention give us either of the gentlemen mentioned and we don't ask for a platform.

Southern Confederacy.

The paper which thus distinctly justifies the course pursued by the Constitutional Union Convention at Baltimore is one of the most extreme and rabid of all the ultra Southern journals, as its name implies. It may be not unaptly styled the provincial organ of the fire-eaters of the Gulf States. It is an absolute and full-blown fire-eater. We respectfully commend its sentiments to those quasi or incipiente fire-eaters amongst us who seem to think the Constitutional Union Convention perpetrated a very terrible breach of political fidelity in offering the country *the meal* without a platform.

☞ A Democratic *organ* in Ohio says "the Democracy has never before *found* it so difficult to keep together." If the Democracy finds it extremely difficult, we hope it won't trouble itself with the effort. An old lady once complained to her doctor that she could scarcely breathe. "Don't try, my good soul," replied the candid physician, "nobody wants you to do it."

☞ The New Orleans Sunday Delta says it is "the cant of certain *literarians* now-a-days, that the fame of great men and great deeds are the work of the epic and the ballad, of history and biography." "*Literarians*"? What are *they*?

THE TRIBUNE AND MR. SEWARD.—The remarkable course of the New York Tribune has everywhere excited the reprobation of Republicans. It has assiduously gathered up and published all that could be said against the nomination of Mr. Seward, and quite as carefully suppressed everything that has been said in his favor. Two or three days since the Tribune printed a communication purporting to have been written by a citizen of Auburn, intended to show that the Chicago Convention ought not to nominate Mr. Seward.

The Auburn Advertiser exposes the malignity of the Tribune, in stating that it refused to print a communication from a Republican of Auburn in favor of Mr. Seward's nomination.

The Tribune's zeal for Mr. Douglas is no less than its active opposition against Mr. Seward. Insignificance, an attribute of which the Tribune is very boastful, is a fine thing; but indulged in after the style of the Tribune, it may have the same effect on the philosopher of that establishment that it has had on the "little villain" of the Times. Pointless malignity, vaporous platitudes, and immense verbosity may soothe and flatter the self-complacency of old fogydom; but they cannot reach the popular heart nor express the awakened aspirations for Freedom that now animate the American people.—*Syracuse Journal.*

This spiteful rebuke affords a very fair glimpse of the fierce and but ill-concealed strife that is raging in the heart of the Republican camp. There can be no doubt in the world that Greeley most cordially despises Seward, and not unnaturally. Greeley, whether he himself possesses true courage and manliness or not, and contrary to the received opinion we are inclined to think that he possesses a good deal of both, certainly admires these qualities in others. His admiration of these qualities was undoubtedly at the bottom of his profound and zealous devotion to Mr. Clay. Now, Seward not only hasn't a particle of either courage or manliness but Greeley has had particular and personal experience of his cowardice and meanness, which is unquestionably the secret of his evident contempt for the Arch-Republican. If it is, we honor him for it. His contempt at any rate is well-deserved. Seward is perhaps less of a man than any person who has ever approached his eminence in the public life of this country.

☞ A Washington letter in the Philadelphia Press, evidently from the hand of Col. Forney, thus sternly reiterates the ultimatum of the Douglas men:

If Judge Douglas himself were to withdraw tomorrow, that act would not control his friends in their vote for any other man. If all the leading men of the country were to select the most moderate and conservative man, and place him upon the strongest popular-sovereignty platform with the full sanction of Judge Douglas, the Democrats of the free States would repudiate the ban-ner, and refuse to support it, let us take heed in time, that the triumph, like the fruit of the Dead Sea, does not turn to ashes on our lips.

These reflections are at once sagacious and becoming. We trust they will command at Chicago the consideration they deserve.

☞ The result of a recent trial for kidnapping Coolies before the Supreme Court of Hong Kong shows that the atrocities of the Cooley trade is fully appreciated in that quarter. A Chinese shop-keeper, resident in Hong Kong, was charged with "kidnapping and slave dealing." He had taken part in inducing one hundred and twenty Coolies to embark in a passage-boat for Macao, ostensibly for the Batel plantations near Singapore, but in fact to be conveyed to the sugar plantations of Cuba. In the course of his remarks the Judge called attention to the marked distinction that exists in China between a system of free emigration and that iniquitous traffic so productive of crimes like that now under consideration. After a short consultation the jury returned a verdict that the prisoner was guilty of everything charged against him in the indictment. The Judge then pronounced his sentence, which was that he should be subjected to four years' penal servitude. The United States might, with good effect, adopt a similar law for the punishment of parties engaged in the Coolie trade—including, of course, the officers and owners of ships thus employed.

☞ It may be superinduced by mere association, but there has always seemed to us a sort of majestically weird significance in this famous stanza:

The Avon to the Severn runs,
The Severn to the sea,
But Wickliffe's dust shall spread abroad,
While as the waters be.

☞ The Chicago correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette expresses the opinion that "the strong combination formed against Seward will be successful." We differ with the Gazette's Chicago correspondent. Yet he may be right.

☞ The Eastern papers come to us with accounts of the swindling operations of "as Mrs. Funk." Mrs. Peter Funk, we suppose.

☞ George Sanders has lost his head. Served him right.

☞ A special Washington despatch to the New York Herald recounts the following scrub on the Chicago Convention:

Seward is perfectly confident of the Chicago nomination; in fact he regards himself as already nominated. He spoke of "my position" as if the thing were fully settled. His manner is most arrogant. The spirit of hauteur which has been growing upon him for a long time manifests itself with painful severity. It is the chief reason why he has few or no friends in the Senate, even on the Republican side. Nobody but Sumner, a sort of female politician in breeches, and Preston King, precisely to be in favor of the nomination. Even King, when he utters the name of Seward, is unable wholly to conceal a twinkle of the eye, which says, "I don't believe it." Let it be taken for granted that Douglas will not be nominated. He will have to regulate his countenance more strictly by practising the pronunciation of the word "Seward" in front of a looking glass, as Sumner rehearses his speeches before the mirror in his bed-room. But, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senators and members of the House to Seward's nomination, he will probably be the candidate. He has got the Republican delegation in his own State, and the Convention is said to be packed in his favor to a great extent. A party that could stand his insolent conduct as he was exhibiting it for days in the Senate will be safe, even if your instructor is absent—such a party is bound to nominate such a candidate. The Convention would not spare him if he should spit in the faces of the delegates. They stand in the same relation to Him that a tin kettle does to a dog when it is tied to the dog's tail. You recollect that four years ago, when Mr. Horace Greeley was most butchered here, Mr. Seward rose in his place in the Senate and spoke of Greeley, to whom he was indebted for more than half his fame, as "an effusion of the human race," while he pronounced an elaborate eulogy upon the "honorable gentleman" who made the bloody assault upon him. And yet Mr. Greeley publicly announced at the Senate's invitation, although he don't believe he can be elected, he will work for him as he never did for any other candidate except Harrison.

A fresh opposition has sprung up to Seward on another pretence. It is objected that his election would inaugurate Thurlow Weed and the Albany lobby at Washington. Many open their eyes in holy horror at the idea, and point to the doings of the late Republican Legislature of the State of New York, and ask if that is Sewardism. But these very men, the hour that Seward gets to Washington, rush to his room, and hang upon his words as if they didn't know what to order for dinner without consulting him. The fact is Weed is a man of talent—almost of genius—and the Republican party is not overstocked with brains, and if all that is alleged against him were known to be true, he would still be ruler and king in the party. Whatever other effect the misdeeds of the New York Republican Legislature may have, Mr. Weed has no reason to apprehend any injury to himself from them.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1860.

These fossils made no platform: but had the audacity to use the Constitution and the Union as planks to stand on. We are opposed to putting these two sacred things to such profane use.

Lou. Democrat.

Ah, the secret, then, is out at last! We knew that neither you nor your party stood on "the Constitution and the Union," but we never before knew exactly and authentically why. This knowledge, thanks to your ingenuousness, neighbor, we now possess. You are "opposed to putting these two sacred things to such profane use." You honor them too profoundly! You and your political friends omit to plant yourselves upon "the Constitution and the Union" not because you deem them unworthy or untrue but because you shrink from desecrating them. You deem them too worthy and too true. You decline to make "the Constitution and the Union" the basis of your political creed for the same reason that the conscientious young gentleman declined to marry the girl he loved. You have too much respect for them!

Well, all we can say is, that, whilst we do not presume to doubt the delicate reverence and reverential delicacy of your unquestionable forbearance, we and our political friends are conscious of no such scruples, and of no just cause for them. We think "the Constitution and the Union" are good enough to form the basis of our political faith, and not too good. We believe they are the fittest of all things to inspire and guide our public action. And we are in favor of "putting these two sacred things to such profane use." *We* have no fear of soiling "the Constitution and the Union" by standing upon them, though candor compels us to acknowledge that if we were of the Great Unwashed such a fear might be not only allowable but even commendable. Far be it from us at any rate to mock at such a fear in the heart or on the lips of the Great Unwashed itself. We should be sorry to discourage the growth of so beautiful a plant as humility, though it be, like Wordsworth's "Celandine," somewhat "careless" of its "neighborhood."

☞ The Washington Union and States, the organ of Douglas at the National Capital, takes, we notice, the same view that we do of the relation of the Seceders to the Baltimore Convention in June, and of their reported desire to enter that body. "But it is whispered about," says the States, "that the seceders have repented of their act, and now propose to return to the adjourned convention at Baltimore and unite in completing its work. As little as we respect the judgment or patriotism of the seceders, as low as we are compelled to estimate their relative devotion to the best interests of the States they represented, we feel it to be our duty to defend them against the slander that they have ever for a moment contemplated such an act of gross stultification and folly. They have no more right to appear and hold seats at Baltimore than at Chicago. They retired from Charleston, and in the act of separation, made it impossible to return. But they proceeded to organize a new convention. They gave in their allegiance to a new body and a new faith. They stigmatized the convention from which they retired as the "rump" of the party—its "fresoil wing." How painfully they must regard the effort of the policy managers in this city to bring them back, to compel them again to secede, and again to seek co-operation with those whom they have recently condemned and repudiated." So just and obvious is this view that we cannot suppose for a moment that the Seceders have ever seriously entertained the thought of returning to the Rump Convention. The attempt to return would disgrace them irretrievably. If Senator Toombs or anybody else has in a formal address appealed to them to make this attempt and assured them that it made it will be successful, Senator Toombs or whoever else has done it is guilty of a piece of very enormous and preposterous assumption. The movement is foolish and absurd. And if we have any correct notion of the personal character of the Seceders they will treat it as such.

The committee acting for Edward Bates have issued an address to-day giving various reasons why that gentleman should be nominated for President. They say Judge Bates, though both a theoretical and practical emancipationist, is a native and a life-long resident of a slaveholding section of our country. His nomination therefore would therefore be a signal and final refutation of the charge of sectionalism, so unfairly yet so effectually urged against the party, and would rentier it fire-proof against the assault in case of a Republican triumph probably futile. He is the favorite and candidate of the entire Opposition of Missouri, and will be supported by them, not merely enthusiastically, but *en masse*.

Telegraphic Despatch.

There are two very serious errors in this statement; one of inference, and one of fact. In the first place, Mr. Bates's residence in a slaveholding State would not render his nomination "a signal and final refutation of the charge of sectionalism" urged against the Republican party. It would not refute the charge in any degree. Every person even decently acquainted with our Southern politics, to say nothing of human nature, knows this perfectly well. The idea of establishing the nationality of the Republican party by nominating a sectional renegade of two months' standing in its ranks is certainly a desperate subterfuge. In the second place, Mr. Bates is not "the favorite and candidate of the entire Opposition of Missouri." On the contrary, it will be nearer the truth to say the entire Opposition of Missouri has repudiated him. The falsity of the Committee's assertion is flagrant and glaring.

If Mr. Bates obtains the Chicago nomination by such misrepresentations as these he will purchase with a double-price the defeat that must inevitably overtake him. But in our opinion he will not obtain the nomination even on these disgraceful terms.

ANOTHER DESPATCH FROM GEO. SANDERS. The New York Times publishes the following special despatch from its Washington correspondent:

Geo. Sanders has sent another dispatch to the President—a good deal more diplomatic and less explicit than the one we published the other day. It was dated Baltimore, May 9, 1860, and read as follows:

"A telegram in the New York Times of to-day is not derived from anything that I have said, and meets my unqualified condemnation. My Charleston position was the most honorable of all mankind, and the curses of all time will cling upon us like the shirt of Nessus.

We have had a fair opportunity before us of redeeming the country. ["We will do it."] The Democratic party was broken in pieces at Charleston, [applause] and the Republican party a week after. Then, like Cæsar, I threw the same fate at Chicago. [Renewed applause.] The one, as you said yesterday, Mr. President, was stranded upon the rock of squatter sovereignty, and the other will be shipwrecked upon the rock of the "irrepressible conflict," while the vessel that bears our fortunes shall "walk upon the waters like a thing of life." [Applause.] The storm may rage, but it will not tear upon our house. The water's conflict shall divide upon the right hand and the left, and we will pass through the Red Sea unhurt and unharmed. [Renewed applause.]

As I was coming on here, the other day, I saw some of the delegates returning from Charleston, and I declare to you I never saw a more broken down and despondling set. [Laughter.] They were tired, sleepy, and disheartened; and I may say without boasting that I was the only one "unwashed." [Renewed laughter and applause.] I said to them, "gentlemen, what upon earth is the matter with you?" "Why," says one man, "our National Democracy has broken up, and the lamentations of the whole world, I reckon, will attend it." "Oh! my," said I, "if that's all, cheer up, never mind the result." [Laughter.] They looked to me like the broken columns of Napoleon's army when they returned dismantled from Moscow.

Here and there they caught one and asked him what occurred down there. "Why," said one, "I have not slept a wink for four nights;" [laughter.] I said to one, after I thought I had treated me a little coolly about it, "why, perhaps a little good brandy would cheer you up." "No," said he, "even burnt brandy wouldn't save me now; I removed all the letters, gentlemen, upon my honor, I expect every one of them to die soon, and in every paper I read, I look to see the death of some of the Charleston members. The truth is they had just as well have been at Chicago. We have all read of the camel who was so heavily ladened that one single feather more would break it, and so it was with the Democratic party; it broke, and so it was with the Democratic platform; it could not support another plank again; it never will be a party again, and I will tell you why; if you whip it once it will dissolve like snow in the flinch, for it can be united only by the cohesive power of plunder. [Applause.]

Now, what will you do with the Republican party? I have no hard feelings towards them; I know many of them are very much the reverse. [Laughter.] But I never could be a Republican. Why? Because it is against my blood—because it is against my instincts—because it is sectional and not national. I declare to you that I would vote for no man on earth, not even the immortal Clay or Daniel Webster, if they were alive, if he were a member here and headed a sectional ticket; I would die before I would vote for either of them on such a ticket.

Such is what is our destiny? Let me talk about that for a moment. What is it? Do you believe a majority of the people of the United States are in favor of such sectional platforms as both the Democratic party and the Republican party a week after this time, will receive

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WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
EDWARD EVERETT, of Mass.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1860.

☞Our readers will see on turning to the proceedings of the Union ratification meeting at Baltimore which we publish this morning that the enthusiasm of our Maryland brethren is mounting towards the blazing pitch. We cannot be mistaken in thinking that the fires of patriotism kindled and fanned will ere long envelop the Union in their healing flames.

☞The Boston Courier, the old unstained, unpictured Whig organ of Massachusetts, has one most judicious and excellent remarks on the Union nominations, which we cannot forego the pleasure of reproducing. "The judgment and patriotism evinced by the Baltimore Convention, in the selection of its candidates for the chief officers of the Republic," says the Courier, "are subjects of the most unbounded gratification. A noble spectacle and a glorious example have thus been presented to the people of the United States. Actuated by the highest motives which could possibly inspire men engaged in a momentous undertaking, and exhibiting the most conciliatory and generous feelings towards each other, these delegates, comprising some of the most distinguished persons in the country, and many who have no pretensions, have assembled, have considered the great interests at stake, have determined upon their path of duty. Without bickering or discord, or the least symptom of wrangling, they have selected suitable candidates for the most exalted stations, upon a couple of ballotings for President, and only one for Vice President —and after mutual congratulations have separated to their homes, at the expiration of only two days, to carry out their honorable purposes among the people and for the public cause. We have no disposition whatever to make unjudicious comparisons, but the difference of action and difference of result, between this assembly and that recently broken up in utter division of sentiment and with no expected end accomplished, will necessarily produce a profound impression upon the country.

There is everything in the personal character of Mr. Bell to render him peculiarly fitted for the illustrious position to which he is nominated, at the present time. He is an entirely safe man. He never was an intriguer. He has great experience, not only of public affairs, but of men also—a consideration of no little importance now. He is considerate, judicious, of unblemished integrity—a citizen of the most unquestioned patriotism and a statesman of the broadest capacity. In a word, he has been an undeviating adherent of the Old Whig Party, of the school of Webster and Clay—that party whose dissolution, as a living organization of later years, our Democratic friends have so often deplored with us, in consideration of its former honorable character and of the factious sectionalism, under the name of Republicanism, which has sprung from its ruins. In this view of the case, and supposing the breach in the Democratic ranks should be found irreparable, it is by no means too much to expect, that Mr. Bell may be accepted by one wing of that party, and by far the most powerful. There can be no doubt he will be adopted in several of the Southern States, nor is there more that in not a few of the Northern, multitudes of Democrats will seize upon this nomination as their only present available means to withstand the deadly force of sectionalism.

We shall soon find these nominations will be responded to with increasing ardor by the people and that they will be hailed with delight in the most unexpected quarters. They are an appeal to the higher sense of the people and a pledge to the country and the world that sterling ability, personal integrity, and devoted patriotism have not yet lost their value among us. The Constitutional Union Party is now constituted by the act of the Convention, a very great power in this country. It must necessarily rally vast bodies of supporters to its standard. It is based upon those noble principles by which alone our institutions can be permanent. Generous and unsparing efforts alone are needed to make it no longer the third but the first party in importance in the Republic." In all this we agree completely and cordially with our enlightened and steadfast contemporary. Nay, we think we perceive even now unmistakable evidence that the efforts needed for this glorious consummation will be made. Certainly we may safely promise that the efforts of the Constitutional Unionists of the South at least shall be wanting in neither vigor nor decision.

☞The Chicago correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says Horace Greeley and Eli Thayer have agreed upon the following resolution which Greeley is at work to make one of the planks in the platform:

Resolved, That holding liberty to be the natural birthright of every human being, we maintain that slavery can only exist where it is established and protected by laws constitutionally enacted; and we are inflexibly opposed to its establishment in the Territories by legislative, executive, or judicial intervention.

According to the Commercial's correspondent, the first part of this resolution is Greeley's, the latter part Thayer's. Neither, however, in our opinion, is likely to win any laurels by his invention. The resolution, to be sure, has a very downright and unequivocal air about it, yet after all it isn't either downright or unequivocal, inasmuch as it fails to declare an opinion respecting the establishment of slavery in the Territories by the people themselves without intervention of any kind. It doesn't touch the kernel of the sole issue between Republicanism and Douglasism. On the contrary, it is a virtual affirmation of squatter-sovereignty, and is doubtless so intended by Thayer, who is notoriously the advocate of radical squatter-sovereignty, and whom Douglas, indeed, familiarly saluted in the House of Representatives the other day as "the Squatter-Sovereignty King." We shall be greatly mistaken if the Convention incorporates any such plank as this in its platform. If it does, it will leave Douglas without a separate foothold in the North.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.—The following extract from Senator Benjamin's speech the other day in reply to Senator Clingman is adapted to awaken some little alarm in the breasts of us Constitutional Unionists:

I know, Mr. President, there were some six or eight votes against it. They had a right to vote as they pleased. Some would not vote for it, like the Senator from North Carolina, who is simply agonizing between his love for the principle and the principle, and there was a small majority who agreed with him, and who thought the principles of little importance; but the vote was [Laughter.] I tell the Senator that we have a small phalanx of friends who remain with us at the North, and if they are to be struck down one by one, I believe the Senator from Tennessee, [Mr. Bell,] will go to every village and make an appeal to them openly and boldly as men; do not try to deceive them; it is dishonorable to attempt it, and foolish to think you can succeed. Let us fight this battle upon an honest platform, and we will have no dishonest party. Let the Democratic party have one member, and let there be inscribed on its folds the old Democratic device: "EQUALITY TO THE CONSTITUTION AND LOVE TO THE UNION, AND OBSERVANCE OF THE LAWS;" and this party cannot be put down by any party or combination of parties.

Now, does Senator Benjamin actually intend to appropriate our platform? Does he mean to meditate this grand political larceny on the head of the paralyzed and moribund if not absolutely lifeless Democracy? Does he with sacrilegious and malicious forethought contemplate the stealing of our thunder? We pause for developments!

Aaron Brownlow, writing from Washington, gives this sketch of Senator Slidell:

His countenance and action are all those of a Simon-pure out-and-outer. I take it that he is a cross between the out-and-outer and a Louisiana Creole, and in his wise dispensation, has given a portion of his countenance to Slidell which he intends to serve as an advertisement to the world of what not to mistake him for an honest man. Though possibly more graphic than imaginative, it reminds us forcibly of Gilbert Stuart's portrait on Talleyrand. Stuart used his tongue with as much vigor as he did his pencil, and Slidell residing in the city of New York while we were open on stated days to receive visits from those who thronged to admire the productions of the artist who had won such reputation for his country abroad. Among others came Talleyrand. Stuart, a great physiognomist, fixing his eyes upon him attentively for a moment, turned to a friend, with violent emphasis and gesture, "If that man is not a villain, *the almighty does not write a legible hand!*"

☞A Chicago letter-writer says: "Seward will be nominated at once if not for fear it would heal the wounds in the Democratic party." The Convention we think troubles itself very unnecessarily on this score. The wounds referred to are "wounds immedicable."

☞One of the letter-writers at Chicago, referring to Seward, says: "His individuality is not here." Then the Republican party is on a mighty "loose screw."

[From the Baltimore Clipper.]

GRAND MASS MEETING TO ENDORSE THE UNION CANDIDATES.

IMMENSE GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE—INTENSE ENTHUSIASM.

At an early hour last evening every avenue leading to Monument Square was thronged by an eager crowd, anxious to secure the most eligible standing places to hear the speeches and participate in the proceedings of the meeting called to ratify the nominations of the Union Constitutional Convention for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. Long before the proceedings commenced, the large space in Front of the Court House was filled, while from every window and eminence commanding a view of the stand, large numbers of ladies and gentlemen were to be seen, eager spectators and hearty sympathizers in the movement, and when the first speaker arose to address the meeting, the scene from the stand presented an immense sea of upturned faces, glowing with the enthusiasm the occasion engendered. The gorgeous stage was brilliantly illuminated; the Blue's Band discoursed soul stirring music, while innumerable rockets shot athwart the sky, combining to produce a scene of beauty never before equalled on an occasion of the kind.

The speakers, as they were announced, were loudly cheered, and, during the whole proceedings, there was apparent a degree of fervent enthusiasm, which seemed to indicate the determination of every one present to stand by the doctrines promulgated from the stand, and when the time comes for action, to show by their ballots, that the Constitution and the Union are still as fondly cherished as when received, as holy legacy, fresh from the hands of revolutionary sires by their ancestors.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock, Wm. H. Young, Esq., in a few eloquent remarks, opened the meeting, and nominated the following officers, who were unanimously elected.

President—John P. Kennedy.

Vice Presidents—Archibald Stirling, Sr., Chas. M. Keyser, Wm. Woodward, Capt. Jas. Frazier, Thomas Kelso, Job Smith, Michael Warner, Daniel Warfield, Sampson Cariss, Capt. J. W. Hugg, Jared Parkhurst, Sterling Thomas, Enoch Pratt, Jeremiah Fisher, Abram Mister, Wm. A. Dean, Trueman Cross, Thos. Wilson, Capt. Henry Travers, Jno. D. Earley, Edwin A. Abbott, Chas. R. Coleman, George Rogers, of J., Geo. Slothower, Wm. Hopkins, John Dowell, John W. Ross, Thomas Whitridge, Chas. W. Lentz, J. W. Stevenson, Benjamin DeFord.

Secretaries—E. Geo. Matthews, David Cushing, D. Strausburg, J. W. Kimberly, Gerard Hopkins, James H. Stone, James H. Millikin, Geo. Mister, John M. Smith.

Mr. Young then introduced the Hon. Jas. L. Quarles, of Tennessee, who addressed the immense audience for over an hour in an eloquent strain, that met with a hearty response to his heartfelt sentiments. He remarked that it was with unaffected pleasure that he met them to ratify the nominations of the Union Convention, as he was satisfied that of the great mass present, but one feeling pervaded every bosom. He proceeded to eulogize the character of Mr. Bell; he had known him in political life, and in private life, and knew him to be a high-hearted, soul-headed gentleman, whose patriotism has never yet been found wanting.

He alluded to the long political career of Mr. Bell, reviewing briefly some of his bills. He was satisfied no man could present a higher or clearer record; he was to-day the proudest statesman in the South. If every man knew him as he did he would say the same—that he had a heart as large as the Alleghany Mountains, and as warm as Mount Vesuvius; and if he was fanatical on any one subject, it was the Union of the States.

Edward Everett, too, where could they find a purer, more devoted patriot—he had illustrated the character of Washington, as no other man had done, and lent a new lustre to his brilliant fame in his unquestioned patriotism and a statesman of the broadest capacity. In a word, he has been an undeviating adherent of the Old Whig Party, of the school of Webster and Clay—that party whose dissolution, as a living organization of later years, our Democratic friends have so often deplored with us, in consideration of its former honorable character and of the factious sectionalism, under the name of Republicanism, which has sprung from its ruins. In this view of the case, and supposing the breach in the Democratic ranks should be found irreparable, it is by no means too much to expect, that Mr. Bell may be accepted by one wing of that party, and by far the most powerful. There can be no doubt he will be adopted in several of the Southern States, nor is there more that in not a few of the Northern, multitudes of Democrats will seize upon this nomination as their only present available means to withstand the deadly force of sectionalism.

He alluded to the fact of Missouri having been denounced by certain fanatics, and her citizens termed border ruffians, but let them say what they will of Missouri, she was true to the Union in every hour of her sister States. He was no politician and never had been one, but he was under compulsion, that his visit to Baltimore has awakened within him such feelings as he never would be forced into the political battles of 1860; should such be the case he would stand up for the great cause of the Union, and stoutly battle for his country's good.

There are men now among us, continued the speaker, who for years have stayed at home and attended to the political arena; but the Harper's Ferry and other affairs have aroused them from their lethargy, and now they are coming up, believing that the Union is in danger. They believed if this sectional question was not speedily settled there will be danger, but he for one believed that the threatened danger would be speedily arrested now that the conservative people have become aroused, and are determined that this glorious Union shall and must be preserved. With such men as Bell and Everett, the Union will be in good hands; and all that we have to do is to insure success, is to go forth and appeal to the people. With our ticket we intend to go forth to victory for the Union—the Union of the States one and inseparable.

Wm. Price, Esq., followed: this gentleman stated that when he left home he had scarcely an idea that there was to be a meeting, and was surprised to find the heads of the multitude measurable by the acre. It reminded him of the glorious times of 1840, and was sufficient to convince him of success. An old friend met him on the street the other day, and remarked that he was glad to see that the Union party had nominated good men, but was sorry that they had not nominated Gen. Houston, as he was a man of war, and would take well with the people. This the speaker knew to be a dodge, a political dodge; for if the Union men had nominated General Washington, the same inuendoes might be hurled against him. It was their policy to decry, no matter who should be nominated, and feeling that the party had placed in nomination none but truly national, Union-loving, and conservative men, he had but little fear of success.

Samuel Kremer, of Georgia, being next introduced, remarked that he was a native of this city, in which he cast a vote he should ever feel proud of—which vote was for Millard Fillmore. He rejoiced in having been born in the only State which gave her vote for Mr. Fillmore, and thanked God for casting his lot in Maryland. When he first went to Georgia, he found many impediments in the way of the Union party, and at no meeting could there be secured more than a dozen or two votes. Latterly hundreds have flocked to the primary meetings, and we now feel ourselves not only strong in Georgia, but throughout the entire South. He was convinced from the appearance of the meeting that Bell and Everett would triumphantly carry the good old State of Georgia. [The speaker took his seat amidst prolonged cheering.]

Wm. H. Ryan remarked that when he at the meeting heard that Bell and Everett were nominated, he gave one spontaneous outburst to the effect that "seven thunders could not beat them," and he had not since met with anything to change his opinion. The whole Democratic party, from James Buchanan at its head to Boule H. Richardson at the tail, had cried out nigger, nigger, all the time, which they believed would draw more wool upon their sides. In less than three weeks they would make an effort to prove that Bell was a rank abolitionist, and that Everett was deeply engaged in underground railroad speculations, but that it would avail them little. The speaker closed with remarks eulogistic of the Union nominees, and was throughout greeted with prolonged applause.

Col. L. A. Whiteley, of this city, appeared after the remarks of Mr. Ryan, and addressed the meeting as follows:

Fellow-citizens of Baltimore: You have had to-night the most glorious ratification meeting that has ever been held in this city. You have had to-night, in Baltimore, that heroism in Maryland, there will always be found the nucleus of nationalism that has always belonged to Maryland. You are here to-night, not to represent the material interests—you are not here to represent any local interests—you are here to represent the Union. What it the conflict should come from the North or the South, your State would be made the battle-ground, and it is for you to say to the North or South, be still. I have looked around during the past few weeks, and I find the excitement aroused almost to death—that party cry startling alarmed—they did not dream that there was a Union party.

They did not think that there was a party in Maryland that would shake off the shackles of old party feelings. All that we have to do is, to stand true to ourselves here in Maryland, my own native State, and I am proud of it. I want to-night to say that the whole State of Tennessee was fully aroused, and every country town would enter into the contest with vigor, and he could safely promise them 10,000 majority for her honored son.

Another procession here entered the square, bearing banners and transparencies,

The speaker could stand before all night and witness such processions, because it is an evidence that the masses are rising, and were fully alive to the importance of their duty to the Union, and we are now inaugurating a party that is destined to sweep everything before it.

When he arose to address them, he felt that he was a stranger, when in all the upturned sea of faces he could not recognize a familiar one. But that feeling had passed away, and he now felt that though in a strange city, he had found brothers in their affections, and he was one of them—leagued together for the support of the Union and the Constitution; and he felt like inviting them all to Tennessee, to Nashville, the home of the great leader of the Union party, and present them to that great leader, though at the present time he was not that far from them; he was but nine miles distant—at the Hermitage House, he now had their sounds, and it made his old heart leap for joy, as it was an earnest of a more glorious demonstration in favor of the Union and the Constitution.

He was glad to say that the ticket gains favor every day, why should it not? It was just the ticket to suit the times and suit every conservative man. While the other party nominated what was the war of the factions, of the extremes, this pursued a middle course, and was conservative in all its features, and one that they could recommend to people of all parties and sections, and it was as just the party for them. Then let men leave their extremes, and go with the middle party, and join in placing in power the only reliable conservative candidates.

We must go on. We have put our feet to the plowshare and we must not look back. The Union was in danger, its destiny was in the hands of the people, conservative element to triumph. Factions had ruled long enough. The country was groaning under their burdens. You must come to the rescue. Go to the ballot box and vote for John Bell and Edward Everett, and you can go home and lie quietly in your beds, for with such pilots at the helm the ship of State would be steered clear of all the shoals and breakers. Of course, John Bell had been tried and not found wanting. During a long career, he had never been swerved from duty by the blandishments of friends or the bitterness of enemies. Missouri is true to the Union as any of her sister States. He was no politician and never had been one, but he was under compulsion, that his visit to Baltimore has awakened within him such feelings as he never would be forced into the political battles of 1860; should such be the case he would stand up for the great cause of the Union, and stoutly battle for his country's good.

There are men now among us, continued the speaker, who for years have stayed at home and attended to the political arena; but the Harper's Ferry and other affairs have aroused them from their lethargy, and now they are coming up, believing that the Union is in danger. They believed if this sectional question was not speedily settled there will be danger, but he for one believed that the threatened danger would be speedily arrested now that the conservative people have become aroused, and are determined that this glorious Union shall and must be preserved. With such men as Bell and Everett, the Union will be in good hands; and all that we have to do to insure success, is to go forth and appeal to the people. With our ticket we intend to go forth to victory for the Union—the Union of the States one and inseparable.

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XXXVIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Thursday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

Senate.—Mr. Davis resumed his speech.

The Democratic party of the Union, unless they stand on principle, are to be destroyed. The Senator from Illinois has asserted that every prominent Democrat in the country, not even excepting the President of the United States, whose position should have sealed his lips, was favorable to non-intervention.

Mr. Davis denied that the President's letter sustained the principles of non-intervention as interpreted by Douglas. The Southern delegates withdrew from the Charleston convention only because that convention had failed to announce the true principles of the Democratic party. He denied that the speech of Mr. Yancey justified the charge of disunion intentions. He then quoted from Stephens's letter to show that he did not sustain, as Douglas had stated, his theory of squatter sovereignty or that it was contained in the Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati platform, and said that Douglas had cited only so much of the letter as had suited his purpose and suppressed that which fully asserted the doctrine of protection to slave property in the territories.

Mr. Davis defended the majority report at Charleston and then argued that the South, in supporting Cass, had not sustained the doctrine of the Nicholson letter, particularly as Douglas explained that he had merely said they did not then take it a test.

Mr. Davis said that, in the case of the vote of the South for Richardson, they voted for him in spite of his electorial vote, because they preferred him to Banks. Illinois had voted for him [Davis] in Convention, for the Vice Presidency, but he had never assumed that by so doing she had adopted all his opinions.

Mr. Davis then argued that the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of 1848 did not sustain the present theory of the squatter-sovereignty of Douglas and declared that neither the convention of 1848, 1852, or 1856 intended to deny to Congress the power to protect property on sea or land, in Territories or otherwise. If it was decided by the Supreme Court that the people of Territories had all the powers of a sovereign State, what was there to be decided by the Supreme Court? Absolutely nothing. How could they understand the Senators preparation to refer the matter to the decision of the Supreme Court, while he contended it was entirely under the control of the people of the Territories?

A discussion on legal points ensued between Davis and Douglas.

Mr. Davis asked if the Senator was elected President, whether he would sign a bill passed by Congress, to protect property in the Territories?

Mr. Douglas replied that it would be time enough to answer that when he got into the place referred to.

Mr. Davis asked if the Territorial Legislature passed a law to embarrass the action of the fugitive slave law, would Douglas vote to repeal that legislation?

Mr. Douglas said the Supreme Court had decided that matter. Neither a State nor a Territory could interfere with the rendition of fugitives. No legislation could stand upon the platform given to them by Washington, and, in the coming contest, you will not be alone, and when I again meet you, I want to hear a shout that shall ring upon the mountain sides, and in the valleys from Maine to Mexico.

Coleman Yellot, Esq., was introduced to the meeting, and briefly addressed the meeting in substance as follows:

Beginning by going into a review of the 27th of May, 1774, when Boston was subjected to the most cruel bondage. That event, remarked he, was held in this very square—there where that monument now stands. It was composed of merchants, mechanics, and farmers.

Mr. Yellot contended that Douglas, by his course on the Lecompton constitution, had placed himself outside of the Democratic party.

In conclusion he spoke in language full warmly attached to the existing form of government and clung to the Democratic party as the last hope of the country, but whenever that party becomes recreant to its principles it will cease to exist, and abandon it. Whenever the Union ceases to be a constitutional one; whenever it becomes powerless for the purposes for which it was established, then they will find themselves the slaves of a few scurvy politicians, who had pulled the wires and pulled the people. But the time had now arrived when the people would burst their shackles and be as they should be, free and independent. If in the end deceived, he did not see that a large portion of the Union were opposed to him, and if he pressed his dogma of squatter sovereignty on the party its days were numbered.

Mr. Douglas replied that he would make any personal sacrifice for the unity of the party, but the Senator's position left no chance for any future unity was to be effected. He had prescribed no terms. He only wanted to fight under the flag which waved over their triumph in 1856.

Mr. Douglas proceeded at some length in support of his former position.

Mr. Davis replied briefly and Mr. Douglas again rejoined. Adjourned.

House.—The following was adopted authorizing the Supreme Court of New York to appoint a counsellor at law to take testimony in the Sickles contested election case.

Mr. Curtis reported a bill regulating army contracts, and a bill for the retiring and superannuated and disabled officers of the army.

A debate ensued on the case of Mr. N. Walker, the correspondent of the New York Express, charged with receiving $2,500 from Mr. Wendell to influence the passage of the Lecompton bill, but without any action.

In committee the post office appropriation bill was taken up and passed. It appropriates $13,000,000. The committee acted on the Senate's amendments to the bill, and reported the bill, and then considered the general appropriation bill. Without concluding, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

Friday's Proceedings.

Senate.—Mr. Green offered a resolution that on and after Monday next, the Senate meet at 11 o'clock. Laid aside.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for carrying into effect the treaties with China, Japan, Spain, Persia, &c.

Mr. Hemphill introduced a bill to provide for the examination and payment of claims of the citizens of Texas for spoliation by the Indians. Referred.

The bill to authorize the payment of certain contracts made by government agents was taken up and postponed.

The bill for the relief of Anson Darl was taken up.

Mr. Lane opposed it.

Mr. Mason spoke at length in opposition to Mr. Douglas views, but said he did not regard slavery on a reluctant people, but did want to make them respect the rights of others and the Constitution of the country. The subject was postponed till Monday. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Reynolds, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to repeal the act establishing the court of claims, and to provide for the adjudication of claims by the District Circuit Courts of the U. S.

Mr. Morgan made an ineffectual attempt to get up the Texas regiment amendment to the military academy bill.

The House passed a bill for the protection of live oak and other timber.

The House declared that Mr. Daily was entitled to a seat as the delegate from Nebraska place of Estabrook, and Mr. Daily was sworn.

Several private bills passed. Adjourned.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, May 18.

An hour before the convention assembled this morning, the crowd began to gather, and the interest in the proceedings appear to increase as the time for balloting approaches. The crowd outside the building, numbered by thousands, remains anxiously awaiting the intelligence from inside.

Arrangements have been made for passing the ballots up from the platform to the roof of the building, and thence by telegraph. Every precaution is taken to carry speedy intelligence to the multitude in the streets.

A large procession was formed of the various delegations to march to the hall, preceded by bands of music, New York being by far the most numerous. As the delegates entered on the platform, the cheers from the galleries were greeted by rounds of applause by the audience.

The opening prayer was deliveredby Rev. Mr. Greeve, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

Mr. Curtis introduced a resolution that a distance, outside, and during the silence occasioned by the delivery of the prayer, the roars and shouts of these meetings are distinctly heard in the wigwam.

The President, in the opening of the proceedings, begged the audience to refrain as much as possible from applause, and to preserve, as far as consistent, the decorum and dignity of the meeting.

The Convention then voted to proceed to ballot for President and Vice President.

Mr. Evarts proposed the names of Wm. H. Seward. [Loud and long continued applause.]

Mr. Judd, of Ill., proposed the name of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. The applause from the audience here became perfectly deafening, the shouts swelling into a perfect roar, and being continued several minutes, the wildest excitement prevailing. The cheers of the opposing some hisses were heard, but the pressure appeared great for Lincoln.

Mr. Bailey, of New Jersey, presented the name of Wm. L. Dayton. [Light applause.]

Gov. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, presented the name of Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, nominated Salmon P. Chase. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Smithson, of Indiana, seconded the nomination of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, nominated Edard Bates.

Mr. Blair, of Michigan, seconded the nomination of Wm. H. Seward. [Tremendous applause.]

Thomas J. Irwin, of Ohio, nominated John McLean, of Ohio. [Applause.]

Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, seconded the nomination of Wm. H. Seward.

Mr. Dudley, on the part of a large number of the people of Ohio, said: I desire to second the nomination of a man who split rails and maul Democrat—*Abraham Lincoln!* [Loud applause by the Ohio delegation.]

Judge Logan, of Illinois—Mr. President, in order or out of order, I propose this Convention and audience give three cheers for the man who is evidently their nominee. [Hisses.]

A LETTER FROM JOHN C. FREMONT.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 16.

The following letter from John C. Fremont is in the hands of Judge Staples of California:

BEAR VALLEY, Mariposa, April 12 1860.

My Dear Sir: I have long been at a loss to receive your thoroughly sincere and friendly letter of the 8th, from San Francisco, and have to thank you equally for the warmth with which you urge your proposition to visit you. It is not from any strong expressions of regret for the position I have taken since the campaign of 1856. I have been laboring with my private business, and so exclusively that I have not even allowed myself to feel the political life of the country. In the beginning of that contest, if I had neither political prestige nor party organization, I had at least no organized bodies opposed to my nomination. Now the case is wholly different. You will give full faith to what I say, when I tell you that I have personally no desire for the Presidency, but I do most earnestly desire to preserve undiminished the great honor which the vote of the North reflected upon me in that campaign.

In this respect it would be no benefit to myself, and certainly none to the party which I wish to serve, if, under the circumstances, I were brought before the Convention as a candidate only for one of the elements of discord. I prefer, on the contrary, to contribute as much as possible to its harmony, and leave it, to this extent, more free to make a prompt election from among the distinguished leaders, who have been actually engaged in maintaining and advancing the principles of the party.

Letters and other indications had led me to think that my name would be placed before the Convention, and wishing to have the certainty that in this event it would be promptly withdrawn I asked you to do this friendly act for me if it became necessary. I rely confidently upon your assurance that my request will be faithfully observed.

The contingency which your very friendly feelings make appear as probable, I look upon as nearly impossible. In such an event the nomination would be accepted, of course, as the choice of the party, and not as the result of a struggle for the nomination. But this I consider impossible.

Renewing my thanks for permitting me to avail myself of your friendship on an occasion of so much importance to me, I am very truly yours,

[Signed,] J. C. FREMONT.

To Hon. D. J. Staples, Delegate to the Chicago Convention.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

☞The letter from Washington that we publish to-day is a stirring and eloquent word in season. Let it be heeded.

☞The telegraph announces that the Republican Convention at Chicago nominated yesterday the Hon. Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency by a very decided majority on the third ballot. This result is somewhat unexpected to us, as it probably will be to the country at large. We have reason to believe that it was unexpected to the coolest and most sagacious observers on the spot. Nay, we are assured that it was unexpected even to the most eager advocates of the policy which has triumphed in Mr. Lincoln's nomination. The policy to which we refer is that of feathering the arrow of sectionalism with the plume of sobriety, the most dangerous of all devices to the peace and welfare of the Union. Its adoption by the National Convention of the Republican party evinces the settled determination of that party not to discard sectionalism but at every sacrifice and at all hazards to enthrone it as the policy of the Government. The defeat of Mr. Seward shows that high and inextinguishable as Republican fanaticism is Republican subtlety overtops and directs it. This certainly is not a comfortable revelation to the discreet and enlightened lovers of the country.

Yet it cannot be doubted. Mr. Lincoln, though as an individual less exceptionable politically than Mr. Seward, and though personally a most genial and estimable man, is nevertheless a thorough representative of the Republican principle in its widest recognized expansion, which is the expansion given to it in the platform on which he is nominated; for it is a significant and striking fact that the Chicago Convention affirmed the Republican principle with a radical extension before it surrendered Mr. Seward. We call especial attention to this fact. The eighth plank of the platform adopted by the Convention amidst wild applause is as follows:

That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all of our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; *and we deny the authority of Congress or a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States.*

This last clause, asserting what every Republican lawyer knows to be false, and what many of the most distinguished of them have publicly declared to be false, is not contained in the Philadelphia platform. It is an addition, giving a deeper and more radical ground to the sectionalism of the party than it has ever before possessed. Thus the Republican party whilst turning with infernal self-possession from Mr. Seward renews with fresh intensity its vows of hostility to the South. This tells the whole story. The Conservatives of the North ought to see and we believe will see in Mr. Lincoln simply the representative of the deadliest and most determined sectionalism. He unquestionably is nothing more nor less. The difference between Seward and Lincoln, such as it is, individually, is only the mask put on by the demon of sectional aggression in order the better to achieve his purposes. We call on the friends of the Union and the Constitution in the North to tear off this flimsy disguise and strike the devilish aggressor to the earth. To falter now is clearly to imperil the best interests of the nation.

☞Some persons who avowedly wish success to the National Conservative Ticket, but who are of a rather despondent temperament, permit themselves to be half persuaded that we have no chance of success. This is all wrong, very wrong. The view taken is wholly incorrect. A conservative sentiment, powerful and deep, is at work in nearly or quite every State of the Union. The Baltimore American reminds the timid portion of the conservatives that there are seventy-five thousand national men in New York, eighty thousand in the New England States, one hundred thousand in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Nine hundred thousand men voted for Fillmore and Donelson in 1856, and three hundred and fifty thousand preferred the former to Fremont or Buchanan, but voted for one or the other of the last two because they thought Fillmore had no chance. Add all these together and we have a vote exceeding Fremont's in 1856 by at least four hundred thousand votes. If the timid conservative men will remember these facts, and add to them the other and important facts that the Democracy is torn by all manner of dissensions, that the Administration is odious, and that the known sectionalism of the Republicans has rendered them impotent; and if in addition to this the central body-guard of conservatism—men who are conservative at all times and in all places, irrespective of all parties whatsoever, and careless of all things save the good of the Republic—if these last can be aroused to the certainty that radicalism is no pigmy in this country, but a youthful giant, pert, strong, working, defiant, boastful, fearless—if these two classes can be enlisted by the considerations we have named, then, indeed, the progress and the prosperity of the Union party will be ensured beyond the reach of peradventure, and the re-establishment of the Government in 1860 in its pristine dignity and purity will follow as a matter of course.

☞Cook is still retained in the Chicago Post-office, in the face of the most damaging evidence, because he threatens exposures prejudicial to the Administration. He was permitted to go to Charleston, though Mr. Holt had long since urged his removal, and the difference on that account nearly led to a rupture in the Cabinet. Others, like O'Flynn, of Detroit, have been retained for more than a year subsequent to detection, for political reasons only.

Evidence of the grossest corruption exists on record, which has been first concealed and then assiduously denied, when the proof was furnished.

☞Our neighbor of the New Albany Tribune, who was one of the two or three hundred editors that called in a body upon Mr. Buchanan, says that the "old sinner," as he calls him, had a queer habit of "keeping only one eye open at a time." The only wonder is that he was brazen enough to look so respectable a body of men in the face with even one eye. When matters around him get to look a little worse, he will be glad to keep both eyes shut.

☞Geo. Wilkes, one of the flash gents, who went over to England to see the fight between Heenan and Sayers, and made himself very prominent on the occasion, was afterwards presented to the Queen by Mr. Dallas. The Queen let the fellow withdraw without a word. Mr. Dallas, in presenting him, insulted the English Government and disgraced his own. He no doubt did it to gain the partizan favor of the fraternity of American shoulder-hitters.

Greeley is on hand, smiling and agreeable as ever, and without his white hat. For a wonder, his locks shine like a Broadway exquisite's. He spends much of his time among the Western delegations, and slaps them on the back with the familiarity of the gamester and the showman.—*Chicago Cor. Cin. Enquirer.*

The Enquirer's correspondent says nothing of Greeley's notorious "white coat," but we presume it has gone the way of the rest of his old habits.

☞There are different opinions as to the probability of the success of the Democratic members of Congress in their effort to harmonize the Northern Democracy and the Southern Democracy. It is very possible that those two Democracies may agree to fight under one common party name in the pending canvas, but, if they do, it will be simply a gross and deliberate fraud.

☞An exchange paper says Mrs. Swisshelm has worn one bonnet seven winters. That's all very well. Jane's face and manners need changing more than her bonnet does.

☞The Democratic papers call John Bell a fossil. Some things rot, and others become fossils. Few Locofoco politicians will ever be fossils.

☞Our neighbor of the Democrat exclaims in agony, "Silence that dreadful *Bell*!" Doesn't he wish the thing could be done?

CHICAGO, May 18.

After some further excitement the calling of the roll commenced.

First ballot—Seward 173½, Lincoln 102, Bates 48, Cameron 50½, McLean 12, Chase 49, Wade 3, Dayton 14, Read 1, Collamer 10, Fremont 5, Sumner 1. Whole number of votes 465—necessary to a choice 233.

Second ballot—Mr. Cameron's name was withdrawn. Seward 184½, Lincoln 181, Dayton 4, Lean 8, Chase 42½, Cameron 2, Dayton 10, C. M. Clay 2. No choice.

The third ballot was then taken amidst excitement and cries of "ballot." Intense feeling prevailed during the ballot, each vote being awaited in breathless silence and expectancy. Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio and Oregon changed their votes, thus giving Lincoln 233½—within 1½ of the nomination. Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, then rose and correctly stated the Massachusetts vote, changing 4 votes and giving them to Lincoln, thus nominating him by 2½ majority.

Intelligence of this nomination was now conveyed to the men on the roof of the wigwam, who immediately made the outside multitude aware of the result. The first roar of canon soon mingled itself with the cheers of the people, and at the same moment the band struck up the Star Spangled Banner in honor of Lincoln. The scene at this time beggars description. Eleven thousand people inside and from 20,000 to 30,000 outside were yelling and shouting at once. The cannon pealed forth roar after roar in rapid succession.

The delegates tore up the sticks and boards bearing the names of the States, and each waved them aloft over the heads of the vast multitude. Hats and hankerchiefs were waving, and the whole scene was one of the most intense enthusiasm.

Mr. Brown, of Missouri, desired to change the 18 votes of Missouri for the gallant son of the West, Abraham Lincoln. Iowa, Kentucky, Connecticut, Minnesota and California followed suit.

The result of the third ballot was then announced as follows: Whole number of votes 466; necessary to a choice 234. Abraham Lincoln received 231½ votes, and was declared duly nominated. Seward received 110½, Dayton 1, and McLean 12. The result was received with renewed applause.

Mr. Evarts, of New York, after a brief speech, moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, seconded the motion, and in a speech pledged his State to roll up over 10,000 majority for the nominee.

Mr. Blakely, of Maryland, seconded the motion and made an eloquent speech in support of the nomination.

Mr. McCrillis, of Me., on the part of the people of his State pledged the Convention for the honor done that State and declared that Maine would cast her vote for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Loud cries for Corwin.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, explained that Mr. Corwin was confined by sickness at the house of a friend, but had sent to the Convention his hearty indorsement of their proceedings.

Mr. Tucker, of New Hampshire, moved that the present chairman, and the chairman of the several delegations, be a committee to inform Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin of their nomination. Adopted.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, moved the following:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with those men who have been driven, some from their native States and from the States of their adoption, and who are now exiled from their homes on account of their opinions; and that we hold the Democratic party re responsible for the gross violation of that clause of the Constitution which declares that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. Adopted.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, made an eloquent speech in favor of the whole ticket. He pledged Indiana for 10,000 majority.

Some cries were here made for Greeley and were met both by applause and hisses.

Mr. Goodrich, of Minnesota, announced that a procession would parade the streets and march to the wigwam, where a grand ratification meeting would be held. [Loud cheers.]

The Convention then adjourned sine, die with nine hearty cheers for the ticket.

Immediately after the adjournment one

"To save is to gain" said Dr. Franklin, and the principle applies as well to the saving of property as money. It is said that economy is the road to wealth; if this is so, small things should be saved as well as large ones; all, therefore, who would preserve their stoves and grates from rust and decay, would do well to call at RAYMOND & TYLER'S, No. 74 Fourth street, and procure a supply of their well known, and long tried stove and grate varnish, for beautifying and preserving iron from rust.

my16ced&weow.

TO THE BE-DRUGGED AND POISONED CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY.—You are overrun with a deluge of the vilest compounds in the form of "Alcoholic Drinks" that ever emanated from the pest of society, the Lagoon Mixer. They are sold to you as a luxury, or they are dispensed to you as a Medicine, and in either case the effect is the same.

There is but one way to escape, and that is to use as a luxury or a medicament a safe and reliable stimulant, sold under stamp and seal, which renders it certain that it has not been tampered with. Such an article is

CHARLES'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN,

which is distilled under inspection of the British Government, is delicately flavored (unlike any other Gin) with some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom, and is by far the most healthy beverage extant.

The most eminent physicians of Europe and America not only recommend its use by the hale and hearty, but prescribe it as a medicine where a stimulant is required.

This Gin we will find it not only a pleasant Cordial but a certain relief in sufferings of a periodical character.

Analytical Chemists of all ranks pronounce it perfectly pure, and its restorative merits incomparable.

Sold only in quart and pint bottles by all druggists, grocers, &c. Sold in Louisville wholesale by WILSON, PETER, & Co., 482 Main street, GUSTAV F. DEITZ, 486 Main st., and by B. BALDWIN & Co., 40 Broadway, New York.

june29 d6eow&wly

☞ Dr. Urban's new Hair Restorative will do all that can be expected from any preparation in reproducing hair on bald heads, and in giving the hair the original color, with a rich beautiful lustre. Old and young can use it to advantage. Sold by the bottle, dozen, or gross, by

RAYMOND & TYLER,
m10 eod&eow No. 74 Fourth street.

TO SINGERS—HOARSENESS.—A music teacher in the "Southern Female College," Athens, Tenn., says of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" or Cough Lozenges: "Having tried almost every expectorant for Hoarseness without much benefit, I seemed cured by the use of one box. I am highly pleased with them." m22 Tu.Th.Sat&wl

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Wonderful cures of hip disease, stiff joints, paralysation of the limbs, and other crippling diseases of the joints, muscles, nerves, and muscles have been accomplished during the past year by a brisk and regular use of Holloway's Ointment. It is the only known remedy that produces any impression on these fearful complaints. The Pills also have a daily working influence in the way of dyspepsia, bowel complaint, or liver disease can resist their assistance. Why should any human being suffer from these maladies when the means of a speedy relief are to be found in every city and town in the United States.

m21 d&w1

☞ We would refer our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator and Cathartic Pills in another column.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates in excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Caution.

These pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage; but at every other time, and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headache, Hysterics, Want of Sight or action, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful disease occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

A bottle containing 50 pills, and encircled with the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent post free for $1 and 4 postage stamps.

Sold by Raymond & Tyler and W. Springer & Brother, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. T. R. Austin, New Albany, Ind.; and by all Druggists throughout the United States.

nov25 j&bdeod3weowly

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU FOR THE BLADDER.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Affections of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Stricture.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervous Trembling.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion and all Diseases of the SEXUAL ORGANS.

Existing in either sex, from whatever cause originated, immediate relief, HOW LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action. Be not deceived by worthless preparations recommended above reference to.

Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, and all druggists everywhere. See advertisement.

Depot 164 South Tenth st., Philadelphia.

may18 deod2eow4bdlm

BŒRHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS,

A Medicine of long-tried efficacy for *purifying the blood*, so essential for the foundation of good health, and for correcting disorders of the stomach and bowels, such as

INDIGESTION,	HEADACHE,
HEART-BURN,	LOSS OF APPETITE,
ACIDITY,	BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
WATER-BRASH,	CRAMPS,
COSTIVENESS,	COLIC,
PILES,	SUMMER COMPLAINTS, &c

In Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic affections it has frequently been administered with marked success.

Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects—the stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place, and renewed health be the quick result.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION! But one size of the genuine (half pint bottles.) Dose a teaspoonful.

See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr., & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
Sold by Druggists only. *Pittsburg, Penn'a.*

PRICE $1.

J. S. MORRIS & SONS, Agent.

d2 cod&ew&wly

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

INTRINSIC virtue alone could insure the success which this article has attained. For Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Burns, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Galds, Sprains, Poll Evil, and Swellings upon Horses, it has no equal. No person will be without it who has once tested its value. Used with reference to the general usefulness of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say that no article ever performed so many cures in our neighborhood as this. L. W. SMITH, Ridgefield, Conn.; S. Leitch, Esq., Hyde Park, Vt., writes, "what the horse was cured for (the case was spavin), but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here." Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told. Every family should have it. Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world.

BARNES & PARK,
my16 w1m Proprietors, New York.

Pittsburg Water Cure.—A first class *cure*, in its sixth year—room for over one hundred patients. Circular to Dr. R. PRASSE,
my2 w1o Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED.

AGENTS in a business that pays from $25 to $80 per month, according to capability. Satisfaction guaranteed. Full particulars sent free to all who enclose stamp to pay return postage.

B. HALE, Jr. & CO.,
my9 w8 Newburyport, Mass.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
The Original and Best in the World!

ALL others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

Gray, red, or rusty hair Dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

Fifteen medals and diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of the patrons of his famous Dye.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill-effects of bad Dyes remedied; the hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States by druggists and fancy goods dealers.

☞ The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
m22 wly 0 Bond street, New York.

WIGS! WIGS! WIGS!

BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy, and durable.

Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head; indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made to Bond street, New York. m22 wly

For Sale,

I WISH to sell a neat and desirable country residence, within a few miles from Louisville, and immediately on the Shelbyville Turnpike. The place contains nine acres of good land, situated high, and in a healthy and excellent neighborhood. The improvements are new, consisting of a handsome cottage of six rooms, a Smoke-house and Cellar, a Store-room, Carriage, Poultry House, and all kinds of out-buildings, and an excellent Well of water. The place is all under new fencing, and in good repair. The house is weather boarded. There is a STATION and Post-office at this place, three trains passing daily, and is within half an hour's ride of Louisville. It is also within five miles of Charlestown, the county seat of Clark. The place is in the very best residential neighborhood, and for convenience of access, is but little from the residences of Drs. Talbot and Tarett, and Judge Bullock, and is also within a few minutes' walk of a well-known conductor on the Jeffersonville railroad.

For terms apply on the premises, or to the undersigned, Louisville, Ky.

my7 d&w1m DR. S. B. ANDERSON.

No. 489 No. 489
Market street.

MRS. C. SELLIGER,

NO. 489 MARKET STREET,

South side, 2nd door from the corner of Third

Has just received a full and large stock of Fashionable SPRING and SUMMER

Millinery Goods,

Which will be sold low at wholesale and retail.

m20 d&w3m

DR. WM. PRICE

Tenders to the public and warrants the effectual cure of the following diseases.

Syphilis, Sore Eyes, Cancer, Secondary Syphilis, Fistula, without using the knife.

And I remove the horrid consequences of Onanism or Self-Pollution. I can cure these diseases, and have proof to sustain this. The statement of such men as Dr. Wm. B. Brodrick, Judge Graham, Judge Lawless, Judge Underwood, and many others.

We have in our possession card of Dr. Price, and some of us have known him long, and all of us have noticed the success which has attended his efforts in curing the above named diseases, and we do not hesitate to add this testimonial of our unqualified approval of what has been said by the highly respectable gentlemen above referred to.

Gen. W. Johnson, City Judge; J. I. Dozier; T. H. Crawford, Mayor; W. S. D. Megowan, Sheriff; Dr. L. Porter; Dr. Dawke.

☞ I wish to purchase a few Scrofulous Negroes.

Office on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

☞ Dr. Price will visit patients in city during the day when called on.

☞ Address, inclosing postage stamp, Louisville, Ky.

ad d&w1y

Mr. Calhoun Benham held the office of

U. S. District Attorney of California under the Fillmore Administration. He was turned out by President Pierce, but, being a good Democrat, he was re-appointed a few weeks ago by President Buchanan. We perceive that this appointment has called forth the most violent denunciations from the whole of the Republican press, the reason or the pretext being that Mr. Benham acted as the second of Judge Terry of the Supreme Court of California in the duel in which Senator Broderick fell. We think that our very intimate acquaintance with Mr. Benham and the relations existing between him and us render it proper for us to resist the gross and bitter injustice done to him in this matter.

It is alleged by the Republican presses that Judge Terry had no sufficient cause to challenge Mr. Broderick. We do not say that he had. Mr. Broderick's offence consisted in his saying in substance at a public table that Judge Terry was a dishonest judge. We will not assert that any words can justify a duel, but certainly, if any *can*, those of Mr. Broderick *did*. Gen. Jackson sent a challenge to Gen. Scott for words alleged to have been spoken; Mr. Clay challenged and fought John Randolph for words spoken; very many of the most distinguished and honored public men of the present day have challenged and fought for words spoken; and words will unquestionably continue to be regarded and treated as good cause of challenge so long as the duel for any cause shall be tolerated at all in our land. The Republicans seemed utterly unable to give adequate expression to their admiration and enthusiasm when their champions, Burlingame and Potter, countenanced and endorsed the principle of challenge for words by accepting challenges sent for that cause and proposing fights incomparably more ferocious in their conditions than that between Terry and Broderick; and now if either of those two Republican champions or any other Republican champion were to challenge a fire-eater and back him out or kill him or "wing" him, his political friends would at once enthrone the hero as an idol and feel that nothing short of the Presidency could possibly be reward enough for him.

Undoubtedly Judge Terry was rendered very sensitive, perhaps even morbidly sensitive, by his long imprisonment in San Francisco on account of his forcible and bloody resistance to the lawless Vigilance Committee and by the ferocious threats hanging over him during the whole period that he should be hung without a legal trial, and he was consequently, after his release, less disposed to submit to insulting words and injurious charges than he would otherwise have been. Throughout the whole time of his incarceration and his deadly peril, Mr. Benham, as gallant and chivalric a young man as ever breathed the air of heaven, stood by him as his friend, encountering a thousand dangers in his behalf, and ready to give his own blood for him if necessary. So, when Judge Terry learned that he had been stigmatized by Mr. Broderick as a dishonest Judge, he resigned his high judicial office, wrote a challenge to Broderick, and called upon his friend Benham to bear it; and the latter did not feel himself at liberty to refuse the call. The Republican organs say, that, when a challenge passes, it depends wholly upon the seconds and not at all upon the principals whether there shall be a fight or not, and that the whole responsibility of the duel in this case rested therefore upon Mr. Benham. We think they might have the justice to allow that an equal share of it rested upon the second of the other party. And it is not true that the responsibility of duels when challenges are sent rests generally upon either second or upon both seconds. If it suited the purposes of the organs just at this time to hold up Judge Terry to execration instead of Mr. Benham, we should of course have the matter treated as if the whole responsibility of duels lay upon the principals and not a particle of it upon the seconds. The fact is, when Judge Terry felt himself aggrieved beyond endurance by Mr. Broderick's remarks, his resolve was to require that Broderick should either retract them or meet him, and he engaged a second whom he believed he could trust to aid him in carrying out that resolve. Mr. Benham accepted the trust, and he did not betray it; he in confessing the feeling of distaste with which it first took up this production, owing to the mere title of its author, states, we do not doubt, the experience of hundreds, and discloses perhaps the motive that has prevented thousands from taking it up at all or that has induced them to lay it down immediately. We commend to everybody in whom this motive is likely to operate the Courier's frank and hearty cancellation of it. The person who from this or any other motive omits to read the discourse of Dr. Craik undoubtedly loses one of the most ennobling and delightful treats ever spread for the thinker and the patriot. We confess we have read nothing of equal compass on the subject so eminently gratifying and satisfying.

The discourse is for sale by Morton & Griswold, singly or in numbers. We trust it will be called for instantly in the largest numbers. Its early dissemination throughout the Union would prove a national blessing.

HOW LECOMPTON WAS CARRIED. — The more intelligent men of the United States, it may be remembered, felt for a long time perfectly assured that the wholesale fraud and villainy, condensed in the notorious Lecompton constitution, and represented by that infamous document, could not possibly be forced through Congress by any power and influence that the President of the United States, however zealous and unscrupulous, could bring to bear in behalf of it. Probably very few, who were witnesses of the President's course, entertained the slightest belief that he would hesitate for an instant to accomplish by bribery and corruption the purpose he had so deeply at heart, but most men presumed that the force even of bribery and corruption must fail in a case where a majority of Congress, including no inconsiderable number of the leading Democratic members themselves, were so strongly and unequivocally committed before the nation.

But this seemingly reasonable presumption was all a mistake. We all know that the atrocious fraud involved in the Lecompton constitution did succeed in the House of Representatives, and, as the North American says, we now see, in the revelations of Mr. Covode's committee, the reasons for its passage. Men in high places were bought with money for that purpose. Thirty thousand dollars at least were used by the great agent in the purchase and sale of votes under this administration, directly to influence a few men; and, while Wendell thought three votes would be enough, the President insisted on obtaining five. For this reason, undoubtedly, the sum used was larger than the immediate purchaser thought necessary; indeed the chief Executive proved himself the more liberal handler of the money received from fat public contracts than any other man.

This investigating committee's duty to the country a service greater than could have been expected, much as it makes our ears tingle with shame to find the public service so thoroughly pervaded by corruption. The whole management of great questions by this Administration has been disgraceful beyond all parallel; disgraceful not only for the intrinsic wrong of those measures themselves, but in the utterly unprincipled and dishonorable means by which they have been pressed. To exert partisan influence, and to be urgent in advocacy of measures resolved on by any Administration, is reasonable, perhaps, or at least is to be expected, but to buy the wanting half dozen of votes outright with money, is an event not recorded in our history previous to the Lecompton shame. Beside these revelations, the hypocritical solicitude of the President in regard to the use of money in elections becomes a shade too loathsome even to recall to mind.

We are very sure that no candid and decently informed man can read or examine the scores of disgusting and startling revelations brought out by the Covode committee without feeling the conviction that our Government at Washington, as now administered, is beyond all question the most corrupt, shameless, and profligate on earth. Indeed there is nothing recorded in the histories of the antique despots more revolting and shocking to the moral sense than what is now passing and has for years been passing at the Capital of the great Republic of the nineteenth century. And a most portentous fact, to which the attention of the nation cannot be too often or too strongly directed, is that neither of the two great divisions of what is or was called the Democratic party, neither the Northern division nor the Southern division, has the moral and political honesty and the moral and political courage to denounce the current corruptions or even to speak of them in language of faint disapprobation. Such a party is unfit to be in power. It is unfit to live as a party. It defiles the atmosphere it breathes, and pollutes the ground it walks on.

☞ The San Francisco papers are discussing the expediency of changing the name of that place to Chrysopolis or Golden City. They may save themselves trouble, for the leopard can change his spots as easily as that wonderful city can the appellation by which it has so marvellously become known to the world.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE—*Loss of Life—Great Destruction of Property.*—This city and vicinity was visited yesterday afternoon by one of the most terrible and devastating storms of wind and rain ever known in this latitude. After a forenoon of great warmth, the sky was overcast with clouds, and about half-past two the wind from the North commenced blowing with fearful force. The heavens assumed a very ominous cast and were of a peculiarly singular greenish cast. The streets were filled with dust so impenetrable that it was impossible to see but a few feet in advance; trees were suddenly twisted off, tenements were shaken, and considerable damage done in almost every square.

The train destined for the race course was detained at the head of Jefferson street by a large tree that had been blown across the track, and also near the Point by a similar occurrence.

After the wind had in some measure abated the rain commenced descending in a perfect flood, and the streets were in many places rendered impassable. The appearance of the storm-surcharged cloud was so angry and threatening and the darkness so sudden that there was a very general fear of danger from the ravages of a tornado expressed. We regret that the hurricane did not pass away until it had destroyed not only property but life.

The roof of the house of M. Cotter, corner of Eighth and Jefferson streets, was blown in, and Mrs. Tindle, the wife of a paper hanger, very seriously injured by falling timbers. She was taken out of the ruins in a senseless condition, but Dr. Palmer thinks that the wounds are not mortal. She had been young child in her arms at the time, and strange to say it escaped entirely uninjured.

A new brick house being erected at the corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street was blown down, and a workman named John Ready was killed. Three others were dangerously wounded.

The roof of the west wing of the United States Marine Hospital on High street was blown off, but no one injured.

The blacksmith shop in Portland occupied by William Conway was leveled to the ground.

The piano manufactory of Peters, Webb, & Co., Main street, near Thirteenth, suffered the loss of a roof and other damages. The plow factory of B. A. Avery, nearly opposite, was similarly injured.

A portion of the roof of the large warehouse of H. D. Newcomb was blown off. Capt. J. H. Schroeder lost the roof of his residence on Third street, adjoining the Customhouse.

The walls of a brick house being built on Sixth street, beyond Broadway, were blown down. An Irish laborer in that section of the city had his shoulder crushed in.

McClaren & Co's planing mill on Fulton street, near the city of Clay, was partially dismantled. A mill near the Kentucky bridge, over Beargrass, was greatly damaged.

The Brewery on the Avenue, near the Portland Baptist Church, lost its roof and a portion of the walls were blown down.

A portion of the gable end of the two story brick house, corner of Seventh and Water streets, Portland, was blown in.

In every direction trees were uprooted or twisted off near their base, as if from the power and fury of a whirlwind. We counted over forty giants of the forest between the city and the race course that had been destroyed.

Several hundred persons who had gone from the city to enjoy a pic-nic excursion, near Utica, were overtaken by the storm. They were greatly frightened, but, fortunately, no other, than slight injuries were sustained. Some of the party, in order to preserve them, were placed for security in the lime kilns that abound in that vicinity. Mrs. Reagan, one of the excursionists, had her arm broken.

The new steamer James Battle, just completed, was blown from her moorings at the New Albany wharf and drifted down the river some distance. The ferry-boat Adelaide went to the rescue and returned her in safety.

On the river seven coal boats were sunk and we much fear that there will be still other and greater disasters reported when we ascertain the full extent of the hurricane. The boats lost were two of Mr. J. N. Kellogg's, two of O'Connor & Armstrong's, one of the Crescent, and one belonging to Dravo, of Pittsburg.

Up to midnight the storm of rain continued with great violence, and at the time we go to press the heavens are almost constantly illumined with the most brilliant and dazzling flashes of lightning, while the deep mouthed thunder seems almost to quake the very earth.

THE HORSE FAIR.—We are gratified to learn that the prospects are most encouraging for a noble display of horse stock on the occasion of the three days' Fair, under the auspices of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, to commence on the 14th of next month. The premiums are very liberal; $500 will be awarded to the best blooded stallion and $100 to the best buggy gelding, and various other amounts will be assigned for other grades of animals. The grounds of the Association are spacious; the track is a fine one for display; the amphitheater one of the most commodious in the country, and the stable accommodations of the most ample kind. We understand that some of the finest horses of the Western States will be placed in competition and the stock farms of our own Kentucky will be largely represented. We believe this will be one of the most popular exhibitions ever held here and that it will attract large crowds of visitors from abroad. The Managers of the Association are using every exertion and all the means at their command to render it a perfect success. We hope in a short time to be able to catalogue some of the horses expected on the ground, and in the mean time we ask our editorial brethren in other States to announce our forthcoming Fair, so that their readers may all have an opportunity of joining the competition. We will take great pleasure in reciprocating the kindness when similar calls are made upon us, and we can promise too that Kentucky will be largely represented wherever and whenever Horse Fairs are advertised.

ELECTION OF MAJOR.—We append the vote for Major of the First Battalion of the Kentucky State Guard at the election held by the various companies last Saturday:

Companies.	Hunt.	Field.	Duncan.	Reed.
Citizen Guards.....	41	..	..	..
National Blues.....	39	..	..	..
Citizen's Artillery...	10	..	..	..
Jackson Guards.....	28	..	..	..
Bitterwater Blues...	2	54	..	..
Hardin Infantry....	3	3	4	2
Nelson Greys.....	21	1	..	..
Totals	116	87	4	2

It will be seen from the above that our fellow-citizen, Thos. Hunt, has been chosen Major. It is to be hoped that he will accept the office.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF A PIONEER.—The Kentucky Legislature, during its last session, made an appropriation for the purpose of defraying the expenses of removing the remains of Ellison Williams, one of the pioneers of the West, from their place of burial to Frankfort, there to repose by the side of those of Daniel Boone. This was the dying request of the former, and with praiseworthy assiduity surviving friends exerted themselves to this end, and the appropriation was made. On Saturday the bones of Williams were exhumed from their first place of burial in the Universalist Church graveyard on Bank Lick, near Covington, and placed in the vault ready for transportation to Frankfort by the Kentucky Central Railroad, which has tendered the freedom of way as far as Lexington.

☞ New Orleans must be a pleasant abiding place in warm weather. Last week one Thomas Toby jumped from the third story of a house and was seriously injured. The only reason he could assign for the act was that the mosquitos frenzied him so that he threw his bedding out of the window and followed after it!

There is said to be 400,000 bushels of oats in Canada in the hands of speculators to be shipped to England at an early day.

In Cass county, Michigan., Wm. Smith, for placing obstructions on a railroad track, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for 15 years.

The city government of Roxbury, Mass., has appropriated $70,000 for the construction of a public park.

NEW YORK, May 19.

Albert W. Hicks, principal in the oyster sloop tragedy, was convicted to-day. He heard the verdict without emotion.

It is believed that ex-Postmaster Fowler went out to-day in the City of Washington for Liverpool. George Law intends to test his liability as bail for Mr. Fowler, and has sent an agent to Washington to hunt up evidences of negligence on the part of the Administration.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.
LOUISVILLE, May 22.

REMARKS.—The money market is more stringent than at this time last week. There is but little stuff going Eastward, and Eastern exchange is growing daily more scarce. The demand is active at ¼ ₱ selling, and some holders are contending for ½ advance. The Banks are reported as discounting but little and some of the Brokers say they are discounting to the full extent of their capital without meeting the demand. Exchange on the South is not plenty, the rates ranging from par to ¼ premium buying and ¼ to ½ selling—brokers rates. In uncurrent money no change are reported.

THE CLEARINGS were: Monday, $—; Tuesday, $—.

Money was in better demand saturday, but the general features of the market were unchanged. The offerings were quite up to the average for the season, but there was not much of an excess, and there was no pressure for loans in any quarter. Good paper was discounted at 10 ₱ cent. Bank rates remain at 8 to 12.

Eastern exchange was in good demand and made fairer. Buying rates, generally, at ¼ premium, but one or two dealers paid 50@45 for New York. Bankers' sales remained at previous prices. Gold was inactive at ¼ ds, buying and ¼ prem. selling. The quoted rates for good bills were: N. Y., ¼ ₱ cent ₱ ds, and par to ¼ ds, but choice names were done at 1 ₱ cent. less. Offerings moderate and demand good.

The New Orleans Bee of the 17th says:

"The movement in financial circles disclosed further rapidity, and the tendency all round was in favor of borrowers. The Banks continued to make every grant all the accommodation that was asked of them, and holders of good paper experienced little difficulty in placing it on the previous quotations. As usual in reactions, those who have experienced the hard pinch will turn from those who have experienced the turn. Borrowers who heretofore have been submitted to almost any terms now call for liberal credits, and they get them. Prime paper is evidently in that direction, but thus far no change of rates is announced. The manufacturers of the Mississippi valley have already had some effect upon stocks and bonds, and the effect of all the principal securities has been to depress their figures.

Offerings of most classes continue heavy, and there is no sort of increase in the demand for favorite stocks and dividend paying stocks; but sellers have become so clear of all the panic fever in their blood that they are no longer willing to accept prices which they would have gladly taken on former occasions, and many of the most popular stocks that offer of asking rates for the past week are nearly no attention whatever. Several negotiations were pending at the close of business but none had matured at private sale in time for this article, and the movement of sterling is limited to 10 shares Jackson Railroad stock at 93¼, and 11 shares Opelousas Railroad stock at 40, by the Board.

The exchange market has been very inactive since our last, and we have not been apprised of any variation in rates of either foreign or domestic. The demand for most classes continues unabated, but the supply has become quite restricted and drafts are exceedingly firm at previous figures, which we repeat as follows: Clean sterling bills long dates and 109% the latter an exceptional figure, bills with shipping documents attached long dates and 109, francs 5 16@5 18¾ ₱ dol., sixty day bills on New York, &c., ¼ ₱ cent dis., and eight days ¼@¾ ₱ cent prem.

Provisions have been in active demand and prices have advanced, but in other respects the market has ruled steady but rather heavy. Rains have been frequent during the week, followed by warm, growing sunshine, which have somewhat improved the prospects of farmers, but complaints with regard to wheat and young tobacco are serious. The latter crop will, if not short, be late and exposed to early frost. The most significant fact with regard to the maturing wheat is the indifference with which farmers listen to proposals for contracts for the future. High wind accompanied with rain and heavy hail occurred yesterday, doing considerable damage in the city and probably much more in the country.

Our quotations only apply to wholesale transactions unless specially mentioned.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—The trade of the week though small shows some indication of improvement, more particularly for bagging, which has been neglected for some time. We notice sales yesterday of 200 pieces handloom at 16c and a lot of flax bagging at 15c. We quote handloom at 13¾@ to 14c. Power-loom and flax at 12c, hand rope at 7c to 7¼c, and machine at 6c to 6¾c, the inside rate for heavy lots.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—Star candles unchanged; we quote 13, 14, 15, and 16 oz, 18, 17, 18, and 19c; 4 mos. The demand is mostly for light weight. Soap, common, we quote $1 60.

CHEESE.—Old Western Reserve sells at 10½c.

CORDAGE.—Nothing has been done in raw cotton. Cotton yarns we continue to quote at 7¾, 8¾, and 9¾c for Pittsburg and Maysville, usual time. Batting 12½c. Sheetings, Cannelton at 9c and Great Western at 8¾c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Small sales of flour have been made out of store, principally at retail prices. The receipts last week, ranging from 8,5 20 to 8,6 20. Small shipments are going East. The business altogether has been trifling and but for the idleness of most of the mills stocks would soon become heavy. Wheat arrives slowly and meets with a moderate demand from the mills and for the South. We quote the range for the choice red and white at from 120 to 125, some very choice lots bring a few cents more. Corn is in better demand and prices are higher, we quote 55 for white shelled from store. Oats are only in retail demand and quotations are irregular. Shippers pay for prime rye 85c and for barley 75@80c. Corn meal unbolted 50c. Bran, shorts, and shipstuffs are selling only in a retail way from the mills.

FEATHERS, GINSENG, HIDES, AND RAGS.—We quote feathers at 44c. Ginseng dull and has declined; we cannot give any accurate quotation for it. Beeswax 27@28c. Rags 2@3½c.

GROCERIES.—There is but little activity in the market. The demand from the trade has been moderate, with some inquiry for sugar on speculation, but without resulting in heavy sales. Close estimates make the stock 5,500 hhds, a very light supply for this season of the year. The sales of sugar foot up 102 hhds at prices ranging from 7¾ to 8¾c, the prevailing figures being 8 and 8¾c. About 350 barrels crushed and refined have been taken during the last few days at 10 to 11c. Molasses—Sales 320 hhds at 45@43½c for hhds and 45@43c for bbl hhds. The sales of coffee have been to large Rio at prices ranging from 13½ to 14½c, the bulk of the sales being at 14c. Nothing of importance to inspired in other descriptions. Small sales of rice at 5c.

HAY.—The market is steady and rather firmer; sales have been made from the wharf of good baled timothy at 82½@21 50; from store we quote at $22 50@23.

HEMP.—We have heard of no important transactions. Manufacturers are still buying Kentucky at $125. Missouri is held in store at $125.

HOPS.—The market is somewhat better, low grades having checked receipts. We quote from 22 to 32 50.

OILS.—Linseed we now quote at 68 to 69c; pure lard at 85c.

SEEDS.—We quote clover at $4 75 to $5; timothy $3 to $3 25; millet $2 25; Hungarian $1 to $1 25; hemp $1 60 to $1 75.

PROVISIONS.—The market has been somewhat excited, and since first, the established price for mess pork being $18. Bacon sides have advanced. The sales of the week have been 250 hhds shoulders, 1,100 casks of bacon, and large sales of lard, including 800 tierces on private terms, and 1,200 kegs at 11½c.

We quote shoulders 7½c, rib sides 9¾@10c, clear rib 10¾@11c, clear sides 11¼@11½c (the inside figures being for country, of which we look for a large increase coming in), plain canvassed and sugar-cured hams 11@12c, mess pork $18, thin mess $17, tierce lard 11c, and kegs 12c.

TOBACCO.—The market for useful qualities has been very firm at full prices. It is the impression among dealers that most of this quality has come to market. Present prospects for the new crop are unfavorable for fine tobacco. Lugs and low grades do not attract much attention, but all fillers and fine qualities are in good and rather hazardous price. The sales of the week have been 680 hhds at the following rates—3 at $1 75@1 80, 69 at $2@2 95, 87 at $3@3 95, 72 at $4@4 95, 87 at $5@6 95, 115 at $7@8 95, 130 at $7@7 95, 62 at $8 10@8 90, 32 at $9@9 75, 15 at $10 25@10 75, 17 at $11@11 95, 2 at $15, 2 at $16@16 50, 1 at $18, 1 at $21, 1 at $24, 1 at $25, 1 at $26, 1 at $34, and 1 at $42 50.

Oxley's circular, both from London and Liverpool, of the 5th instant, received to-day, is taken at the bank.

The sales in London of Western leaf and strips is 12,115 against 7,393 hogsheads in 1859, and in Liverpool 3,978 against 5,873 hogsheads in 1859. There is no disposition on the part of consumers to buy more than is necessary for immediate wants.

In London ordinary Western leaf is quoted at 2¾ to 3d that is, $5 50 to $6 per 100 lbs. Good leaf to fine colory 5 to 8½d, or $10@$11. Stemmed 5 to 7¾d, or $10 to $15 per 100 lbs.

In Liverpool common Western is 3 to 3½d, or $6 to $7. Fine dry and colory 6d, or $12. Stemmed 5 to 7¾d or $10 to $15.

WHISKY.—The demand has been moderate at steady rates, closing firm at the inside raw.

FREIGHTS.—We quote round freights to New Orleans 22½c per hundred, potatoes 40c per bbl, flour 45c per bbl, pork 30c per bbl, whisky 70c per bbl, and tobacco $4 per hhd. There is very little stock if any shipping and the rates are irregular. To Wheeling and Pittsburg 15@18c per hundred.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, May 17.

Cotton—With a poor supply offering, the market has been quiet to-day, and the sales have reached barely 2,000 bales at about the rates of our previous quotations. Stock on hand not cleared 268,111.

Sugar—The receipts are still light, and with a fair demand prices have improved ¼@¾c ₱ lb. Sales to-day include fair to fully fair ranging at 4¾@4¾c ₱ lb.

Molasses—With light receipts we notice sales of only a few small lots of fermenting, amounting to about 75 bbls at 23c ₱ gallon.

Tobacco—We hear of no transactions for to-day, except 34 hhds. The lot of 22 hhds, reported yesterday, comprised 19 hhds at 4 and 6 ₱ lb, and 3 Bledsoen hand not cleared 32,473.

Corn—The receipts have been confined to about 1000 bbls, of which 500 bbls superfine in two lots, and 225 extra on private terms. Inferior to common 60@65c ₱ bbl.

Corn—We notice sales of about 6,000 sacks, including 500 yellow and white mixed at 80c, 1,200 yellow and 1,000 white mixed at 82½c, 1,000 white at 83c, 1,000 at 85c, 900 St. Louis do at the same, and 1,000 prime white at 87c ₱ bushel.

Oats—We notice sales of 3,000 sacks in St. Louis in four or five lots at 50c and 250 at 51c ₱ bushel.

Bran—600 sacks sold at 75c ₱ 100 lbs.

Pork—The sales comprise 260 bbls M. O. and 850 mess on private terms, and 1,000 do on p. t. The sale of 1,000 bbls mess reported yesterday at — was at $18 25 ₱ bbl.

Bacon—Market firm. Sales of 30 casks shoulders at 7½c, 100 ribbed sides in two lots at 10¼c, and 20 at 10½c ₱ lb.

Lard—We notice a sale of 140 tierces prime at 12c ₱ lb.

Whisky—Market dull and we hear of no transactions worth reporting.

Coffee—The sales have been confined to 50 bags at 13½c and 110 at 13½c ₱ lb.

Freights—Market quiet. Cotton still shipping to Liverpool at ⅝d.

Exchange—The demand has been moderate at our quotations: London (clear bills) 9@9¾ and 9¾ ₱ cent prem., Paris 5 16@5 15 ₱ dol., New York 50 days ¼@¾ ₱ cent dis., New York sight ¼@¾ ₱ cent prem.

Bourbon House—Downing & Zollman.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 21, 1860.

The receipts and sales of live stock at the Bourbon House have been as follows:

Cattle have not been so plenty as the week past, and sales have been lower, with a few now remaining on sale. Prices range from $2 50 to $4 for extra; common and rough $2 to $3 ₱ 100 lbs gross.

Sheep—An excess on market and a dullness prevails. Prices range for old ones $2 50 to $4 ₱ head. Lambs from $1 50 to $3 ₱ head.

Hogs—We have no change to make from our last quotations. Receipts, from sales of two to seven days, 1,200 head; market and shade firmer. Prices range from $5 to 5 60 for heavy corn hogs to butchers; common slop from $4 25 to $5 ₱ 100lbs gross.

RECEIPTS.

Total number of cattle received for the week.....	167
Total number of sheep and lambs.....	275
Total number of hogs.....	223

Shelby House Stock Market—W. W. Summers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 21, 1860.

The market last week was rather dull. The number of cattle in was small and none left over unsold. Prices ranged about at ¼ cent ₱ pound lower than week before last.

Cattle—First quality from $2 50 to $4 25 ₱ 100 lbs gross; second quality from $3 to $3 25 per 100 lbs gross; third quality from $2 25 to 2 75 ₱ 100 lbs gross.

Hogs—The market last week was tolerably well supplied with hogs, and but few left over uns

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

TREATMENT OF YOUNG MARES.—Willoughby Wood, a writer on horses much esteemed, thus gives his opinion in the London Field on the question as to whether young mares are injured for fast work by having colts at an early age:

I have no doubt that the powers of a mare are seriously impaired for fast work after she has had a foal. It may not stop her growth, because a filly, which has been well kept up to three years old, does not usually grow much after that period. It may not greatly detract from their appearance, although it must tend, in a certain degree, to increase that very usual defect of mares, the disproportionate weight of their carcase compared with the power of their legs. But the very fact is itself a strong presumption against the expediency of the practice. I imagine that those breeders who resort to it do so under a mistaken impression of economy, or only apply it to such mares as they propose to retain for moderate work about home. Without entering at length into the physiology of the subject, it appears to me that one consideration suffices to condemn the practice. The whole art of training a horse for a race, or preparing him for the hunting field or other fast work, consists in bracing his muscular system, and discarding from the frame all superfluous matter. In the breeding animal the very reverse of this is required; our preparation must then be made for that total relaxation of the system which is requisite for the birth of the young animal. When it is considered, moreover, that this state of relaxation is continued for six months longer, or until the foal is weaned, it must be evident that the system can scarcely be expected ever fully to recover its tone after prostration so severe and relaxation so protracted. The case of heifers and ewes feeding well under circumstances, to which my correspondent alludes in another part of his letter, is not a parallel one. In those animals we do not require the same horses to lay on flesh, but to work. That exceptions may occur to the rule that breeding unfits a mare for fast work I do not doubt; but it is never safe to take exceptions for a guide.

As far as my experience goes, its result is quite in accordance with this theory. I once had a mare which had bred a foal at four year-old. In spite of her being well-bred, powerful, with a handsome figure and fine action, she was worthless as a hunter. What made this the more remarkable was that she changed in no way fully celebrated for their excellence in this respect. She had no unsoundness, she was a fine goer for a short distance, but was useless in a run, although no fault could be detected in her wind. She appeared utterly to flag after an amount of work which in an ordinary hunter would only have been exercise. She was a hearty feeder, and was capable of standing a good deal of slow work, as, for instance, in harness.

I consider, in short, that to breed from a growing filly is to run the hazard of unfitting her for fast work.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.—We are happy to believe that this branch of farming is coming gradually into favor with many cultivators in various parts of the country who have not heretofore given their attention to the matter. This is especially true of those communities in which dogs are at a discount and the farming intelligently exercised, there is no branch more easily and multiplies his kind, furnishing warm clothing and the best of food. It is a business that can be successfully prosecuted in any part of our country, for, in fact, the sheep seems native everywhere. Could the nuisance of dogs be abated, or effectually checked, there would be no short obstruct the profitable production of sheep, we might expect sheep-raising to take its proper position among the various branches of American husbandry. All efforts to advance the good work we trust will succeed, and in this spirit are ready to chronicle the fact that at the recent months since of a lot of thirty-two French Merino bucks, in California, for $20,000. Competition in this line might produce some healthy results, care in every case being taken to prevent the purchase of "culls." The editor of the American Stock Journal speaks as follows on the subject. With each successive year an increased interest seems to be felt and clearly manifested in sheep husbandry all over the country. In many sections the raising of sheep and the production of the different grades of wool is attracting the attention of our market becoming, or has already become, one of the most important and profitable branches of husbandry, while increased attention is being given to them for the butcher's stall. Good mutton meets with a ready sale and commands a remunerative price in any market. If an inferior quality, as with everything else produced upon the farm, or turned out of our factories and workshops, it has to be parted with at a price corresponding with its quality.

It has been supposed by many that the rugged hills of New England were better adapted to the raising of sheep and the production of wool, than any other part of the country, from the fact, perhaps, that more attention was given to this branch of husbandry in that than in any other section. In New England the soil is of such diversified character as to admit of more varied kinds or branches of husbandry being successfully prosecuted than do the extensive prairies of the West, or the easy lands of the Southern States, which may account, in a degree, for the fact that almost every New England farmer has his flock of sheep, more or less, according to the character of his farm or his own inclination. At the South and West, farming and stock-raising is prosecuted in a very different way. One farmer gives his entire attention to a single branch, perhaps either the raising of horses, cattle or sheep, while another raises one or more kinds of grain. In New England it is considered bad husbandry for a farmer to buy anything that can be produced upon his farm, even though he might make more money by prosecuting a limited number of branches.

At the South and West latterly it has been found that sheep-raising and wool-growing can be carried on with a profit equal to that derived from almost any other branch of husbandry, and many are pursuing it with much zeal and intelligence. J. L. B. Bell, of Cherokee county, Alabama, makes a statement which is published in the Patent Office Report for 1855, in which he says: "The cost of producing wool in this section is about 12 1-2 cents a pounds, and the market value is 25 cents. There is no article that can be produced in this section with so little care and cost, according to the market price, as wool, and I am surprised that there is so little attention paid to its production." John Young, jr., of Alleghany Co., Pa., in a statement in the Patent Report, says that South Down and Leicester sheep, crossed upon the common stock, prosper in every part of that county, the cost of raising them is seventy-five cents per head, and when full grown they are worth $2 each.

Similar testimony is given in the same work of the success and profit of raising sheep, from gentlemen in Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, and other States. Wherever sheep husbandry is on the decrease, there, evidently, the farmers are going back instead of moving forward in the grand march of agricultural progress, and every husbandman bestir himself, and put on his armor in defence of an animal so noble, so primitive, and so altogether useful and necessary to our comfort as is the sheep, at the same time avowing himself openly hostile to the canine species, and to every one who encourages the sanguivorite. The disposition evinced in the declaration of a neighbor of ours, that he would never "have sheep on his farm though the fleece were worth its weight in gold," should it generally prevail, would soon unclothe the multitude, and make wool an unobtainable luxury and banish mutton from our tables and from our borders. The intention of providence is manifestly otherwise, and we err in this as in other things to pay regard to our best interests.

Homestead.

TO PRODUCE SEEDS ON EARLY POTATOES. The earliest varieties of potatoes do not produce flowers or seeds. Knight, desirous of saving seed from one of the sorts, took a very ingenious method of inducing the plants to produce flowers. "I suspected the cause," he says, "of the constant failure of the early potatoes to produce seeds, to be the preternaturally early formation of the tuberous root, which draws off for its support that portion of the sap which, in others plants of the same species, affords nutriment to the blossoms and seeds, and experiment soon satisfied me that my conjectures were perfectly well founded. I took several methods of pluming the plants to grow in such a situation as enabled me readily to prevent the formation of tuberous roots, but the following appeared the best, as it occasioned the least the Society with an account of any other. Having fixed strong stakes in the ground, I raised the mould in a heap round the bases of them, and in contact with the stakes; on the south side I planted the potatoes from which I wished to obtain seeds. When the young plants were about four inches high, they were secured to the stakes with shreds and nails, and the mould was then washed away, by a strong current of water, from the bases of their stems, so that the fibrous roots only of the plants remained into the soil. The fibrous roots of this plant are perfectly distinct organs from the runners, which give existence, and subsequently convey nutriment to the tuberous roots; and as the runners spring from the stems only of the plants, which are in contact with the earth, I have described placed wholly out of the soil, the formation of tuberous roots is easily prevented, and whenever this is done, numerous blossoms will soon appear, and almost every blossom will afford fruit abundance of seeds."

Knight considering that the above facts, which are more fully explained in the Philosophical Transactions for 1805, were sufficient to prove that the same fluid or sap gives existence alike to the tuber, and the blossom, and seeds, and that, whenever a plant of the potato to affords either seeds or blossoms, a diminution of the crop of tubers, or an increased expenditure of the riches of the soil, must necessarily take place, succeeded in producing varieties of sufficiently luxurant growth and large produce for general culture which never produced blossoms.

Liebig states that he has found, from actual trial, that the produce of a plot of potatoes from which the blossoms had been removed, was much larger than on an adjoining plot, on which the potatoes were allowed to produce seed. Certainly it is probable that such would be the case, nevertheless, there are those who state that they have tried plucking off the blossoms of potatoes, without any benefit, and sometimes with decided injury to the crop. How any of our readers may experience on the point?—*Genesee Farmer.*

Ohio Cultivator.

STEAM PLOWING TRIUMPHANT!!

SEVENTY ACRES OF ILLINOIS PRAIRIE BROKEN BY STEAM.—We visited Minooks, in Grundy county, lately, in order to observe the the working of Waters' Steam Plow in breaking prairie, and will tell our readers what we saw there. On our arrival at Minooks, we learned that Mr. Waters was at work. In company with Mr. Smith, who kindly volunteered to take us to the field, we left the station, going north, and passed over a field of forty acres which had been broken by Mr. Waters, with his plow. This was his first work. His plows not having been well finished up and polished, the breaking in this field was somewhat rough and broken, but altogether was very well done. The undulations in this field were considerable giving both an up and down grade, thus testing the capacity of the machine in this respect.

Passing this ground, and ascending a high roll of prairie, we caught sight of the plow in the distance, traveling leisurely across the prairie, drawing its gang of six plows, cutting a furrow about two feet in width. The scene was grand and exciting. As we approached the machine, we found Waters quietly guiding it, with none but the necessary attendants about him, and thus practically testing its ability and power before seeking to place it prominently before the public. We noted down the operation of the machine while we were with it. From a given point it traveled twenty-three minutes; stopped six minutes for wood; ran thirteen minutes, and stopped nine minutes for water; then ran nineteen minutes—making fifty-five minutes running time and fifteen minutes stoppage. Had the man whose duty it was to furnish water and wood, performed that duty as he should, and could have done, he would have saved at least five minutes of this time. Estimating the ground plowed as nearly as we could without actually measuring it, we found that during seventy-two minutes (including stops) he had plowed 2 63-100 acres. That the machine can plow at this rate through the day without interruption, is not to be expected, in its present condition. The day previous to our visit Mr. W. plowed twelve acres with it. The plows had been put to some very severe tests in a field full of small oak and hickory stumps or "grubs." These were cut off without injury to the plows, and apparently without effect upon the engine. We measured one of these hickory roots which had been cut through; its diameter was 4½ inches.

In this trial Mr. Waters uses but six of his gang of seven plows. His traction power seems sufficient to draw them all, and the more convenient mode of handling and managing them shall be adopted, he thinks he will have no difficulty in using the full gang.

As the machine is now arranged, it requires one and a half cords of wood, a hand and team to supply the fuel and water for the boiler, (using a half-mile away), a fireman, two men to manage the plows, besides Mr. Waters—to which add oil, &c., and Mr. W. says the cost to him is less than $9 per day.

James Waters, the inventor, deserves more than a passing notice with which our space and the data in our possession will permit us to give. Naturally very retiring, he has worked quietly and almost unknown. His mechanical talent and judgment are of a superior order. So complete were his plans perfected in his own mind, that within three months from the time the first blow was struck on his machine in Detroit, he drove it into the United States Fair Grounds in this city, amid the shouts of the assembled thousands. It there demonstrated its enormous power, in turning over a furrow twenty feet wide and eight inches deep, with its monster gang of thirteen plows attached. Unfortunately, before it could be tested by the committee, some portion of the plows gave way and prevented a thorough trial.

Not at all disheartened, Mr. Waters repaired up, and visited the Central portion of the State, exhibited the plow in operation, and finally returned to Detroit, where, during the winter, he has made some slight alterations; and additions to strengthen and improve it, have been adopted. He now appears, unannounced, on our prairies, to claim what he knows is the honor of being the first man in America who has made a practical and paying demonstration of plowing by steam.

Up to the time we left Minooka he had plowed about seventy acres, and is now engaged in a large job of prairie breaking, for which he is paid by the acre.

It is his purpose to continue the work with his present machine, until he shall have established by experience what improvements are necessary, or how it may be modified, so that his invention perfectly adapted to the wants of Western agriculturists. These once fixed upon will be adopted. He now thinks he has learned something which will prove profitable; we doubt not he has. We shall look to see the results of his experience demonstrated.

Prairie Farmer.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF GRASS LANDS.—In the improvement of grass land, the first thing to be done, is the removal of all stagnant water by means of drains, or by surface furrows. Until this is accomplished, the best of cultivation, seeding, and top-dressing will fail to produce their full effect.

When our meadows fail, from whatever cause, it is generally advisable to plow them up in the fall, and cultivate them thoroughly for two or three years, with corn, potatoes, or other root crops, manuring them heavily, and seeding down again when the white daisy and other weeds have been destroyed, and the old turf has entirely disappeared. If, however, the land is so low that it is not desirable to cultivate it with other crops, it may be plowed in August, and well worked with the cultivator, harrow, &c., till a fine "seed bed" is obtained, not forgetting to give it a good coat of manure;—if long manure, plow it in, if well decomposed compost, which is best, spread it on the furrows, harrow in, and roll the land till thoroughly incorporated with the soil. About the first of September, sow it with artificial grasses, and be not sparing of the seed, half a bushel of timothy and half a bushel of red-top, or other grasses in proportion is none too much. Generally, by so doing, a fair crop of good hay is obtained the next season. This method of no-stocking worn out meadows has been practiced with much success by many excellent farmers in New England. Some of them recommend sowing clover with the timothy and redtop, in the fall, but we should be inclined to fear it would seldom survive our hard winters, unless, indeed, it were sown quite early, say in July or first of August.

We have seen meadows greatly improved by simply scarifying the sward in the fall by means of a heavy harrow, and then sowing from eight to sixteen quarts of timothy, red-top, and rye-grass seeds, equal parts, to the acre. In the case alluded to heavy rain followed immediately after the sowing, and the seeds were not harrowed in at all, but generally it would be well harrowed them slightly with a light harrow. A good coat of compost, spread on the sward before the first harrowing, would be of much benefit.

The best time to top-dress all meadows that are not of too light or porous a nature, is in the fall. In England they apply a heavy coating of compost every autumn or two. Here we see a splendid crop of rye, and there a vigorous growth of oats or barley. Sometimes Indian corn is planted in a young orchard. We believe the practice to be bad husbandry. A neighbor of ours has an orchard, set about ten years since. He took admirable care of it for several years, washing the trunks and larger limbs with strong soap-suds, and manuring them abundantly. The orchard was a beautiful sight, began to bear fruit. Three years ago he planted it with rye. The crop was a good one, but it proved disastrous to his orchard. It checked the growth of wood, and it has borne no fruit since. Similar facts are abundant in the experience of farmers. We cannot tell, perhaps, all the causes of this injury to fruit trees. Any grain is a heavy drain upon the land and probably uses up the material the young trees want to perfect their fruit. A grain crop shades the soil very much also, and this must prove injurious. It is well to keep a young orchard under cultivation for some years, but the ground should only be cropped with roots, and abundantly manured. An orchard will pay well for our trouble according to the capital and labor we expend upon its cultivation.

American Agriculturist.

USE OF CLOVER TO ENRICH LAND.—I have sown clover seed some 15 or 20 years, and find it a very cheap mode of enriching land. Some land on my farm that would not produce over 25 or 30 bushels of corn per acre, when I bought it, will now produce 75 or 80 bushels per acre—and with a good coat of manure I have no doubt it could be made to produce in a good season, over one hundred bushels per acre.

T. GARDINER.

Ohio Cultivator.

COST OF RAISING GRAIN.—For the past five years I have kept an accurate account of the cost of all my farm products, with the view of ascertaining which was the most profitable. The first year, 1855, I planted six acres of corn at a cost of $21.80 per acre, and total cost of $130.80 for cultivation. My piece gave 186 bushels of corn or 31 bushels per acre. Deduct the worth of the fodder and pumpkins (25 per acre) leaves $100.80 as the cost of the corn, or about 55 cents per bushel. Sold for 77 cents per bushels, giving a profit of 22 cents per bushel and $6.82 per acre.

Nine acres of oats cost $103.50, or $11.50 per acre for cultivation, and giving 405 bushels of oats or 45 bushels per acre. Deduct the price of the straw $22, and we have $81.50 as the cost of 405 bushels of oats, or about 24 cents per bushel—sold for 42 cents per bushel, giving a profit of 18 cents per bushel and $8.10 per acre.

Eleven acres of rye cost $132 or $12 per acre, and gave 198 bushels or 18 bushels per acre. Deduct the straw, $10, leaves $122 as the cost of 198 bushels of rye, or nearly 62 cents per bushel—sold for 75 cents per bushel, giving a profit of 13 cents per bushel or $2.34 per acre.

Three acres of potatoes at a cost of $70.50, or $23.50 per acre—gave 528 bushels of potatoes or 176 bushels per acre, and 13 cents per bushel—sold for 44 cents per bushel, giving a profit of 21 cents per bushel and $36.96 per acre.

Thus it will be seen that my potatoes gave the largest profit of any crop, and rye the smallest. The corn gave 31 per cent profit on the cost of cultivation—the oats 71—the rye 19½ and potatoes 150.

The past year I had seven acres of corn—cost $20 per acre for 21 bushels of corn, which brings the corn at 95 per bushel. At the present price of corn, which is $1, I have made just 5 cents per bushel profit or 1.05 on the acre.—Oats $11.40 per acre, for 47 bushels of oats, costing 24 cents per bushel and selling for 37 cents, which gives a profit of 13 cents per bushel and $6.11 per acre. Rye gives 24 bushels per acre, costing about 50 cents per bushel and selling for 85 cents, which gives a profit of 35 cents per bushel and $8.40 per acre. Potatoes, 205 bushels to the acre, costing 12 cents per bushel, worth 25 cents, profit 13 cents per bushel or $26.65 per acre. The average produce for the five years, was—

Corn, 54 bushels per acre, cost 41 cents per bushel, selling price 77 cents, profit 22 cents.
Oats, 44 bushels per acre, cost 25 cents per bushel, selling price 42 cents, profit 17 cents.
Rye, 20 bushels per acre, cost 50 cents per bushel, selling price 85 cents, profit 35 cents.
Potatoes, 191 bushels per acre, cost 14 cents per bushel, selling price 45 cents, profit 29 cents.

As I became convinced that potatoes are the most profitable crop that I can raise, I devote more attention to them each year, still I continue to raise a little of all other kinds, lest the potatoes may fail. But it does not follow, that because I make potatoes the most protable, that every man can do so. Some farms are best adapted to one thing and some to another, and each must judge for himself which those things are, is to keep an exact account with each crop give. Naturally very retiring, he has worked for a few years, and it is and easy matter to know which pays best. It is true that farming is a slow road to wealth, but it is sure in time. Any man with good health, (and without that comfort cannot be enjoyed in any business), and a reasonable share of industry and go-a-headitiveness, can succeed in farming if he only sticks to it and makes it his business.—FARMER BOY.

Oak Hill, N. Y. *Country Gentleman.*

☞ This strange poem, we must be allowed to say, is full of noxious vapors, yet the fires of genius seem everywhere devouring them, and bursting forth in gleams of healthful splendor:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

FROM A CLOISTER.

BY SALLIE M. BRYAN.

Yes, mute and mournful fancies come and go
Across the infinite starlight's while glow,
Like hushed dark birds across a waste of snow,
While, as a watcher from a haunted tower,
My soul is leaning from the midnight hour.

The midnight hour, from which the gulf- past
That keeps the years, like sunken stars, fast
If visible, might show pale fleets and vast,
Some moored in deathly calms, some hurled in storms,
Looming against its mist in frightful forms.

Pale fleets and vast, which sail time's shadowy sea,
Thro' spaces where Atlantis used to be,
Led by the ghostly light of Memory,
That o'er the mariner whose eyes are dried
Seems to consist in keeping wrecks in sight.

While Hope, that wandering Jew of life, whose crime,
Er'n as his brother's of the olden time,
Is mockery to the dying, goes from clime
To clime, and waits from age to age to see
Christ coming in the clouds to set him free—

"Crushed proud Amnon, when his iron car
Was whirled in wrath and thunderbolts afar."

I think I speak the voice of Kentucky when I say that John Bell claims her devoted respect next to John C. Breckinden, and I should detract one iota from the pride I feel in John Bell or a generous and-bearer when I reiterate the deep, despondent regret our delegates felt in being compelled to withdraw Mr. Crittenden. Had not his modest diffidence and his proud sense of honor recolled at the idea of a suspicion being attached to him of using his official position as chairman of the National Union Executive Committee to advance his own views, he would be forbidden to withdraw from his friends, or had they not been subdued by his almost tearful pleadings that his name might not have been used as the subject of the glorious contest, would this day have flung his name proudly to the breeze as the Union candidate for the Presidency. I know John Bell well enough to understand that he will ever sacrifice self in the fear of the friends of Mr. Crittenden, and will never doubt the devotion of Kentucky to him, her second choice, because her own son magnanimously gave way, and we are disappointed in the joy of voting for him. To noble minds this feeling is well understood, and therefore while Kentucky pledges devotion to Mr. Bell she must be permitted to indulge regrets that she was not privileged to do so in the name of her own dear Crittenden. And the fact is almost assured that he could have been nominated en the first ballot had he been fairly before the Convention.

No other business but the necessary closing formalities was transacted after Mr. Everett's nomination was announced, and the entire audience, and the votes of the country, where, in God's name, are we to look for those virtuous, controlling influences which ought to animate us? It is time to say that I fear the Union cause, now presented to the American people for adoption, to be the last opportunity they will have for deciding between the corrupting influences of party and the pure, refined, and elevating tendencies of a recognition of private worth and public services. If the conservative voice of the nation cannot unite on patriotism and glorious old Bell is not made, I should judge, for I have heard enthusiastic shouts as I was writing at my room in Barnum's. And in the meeting, as one or two ago, to get into the middle of the square to listen to some of the eloquence, but it was impossible to penetrate the closely packed mass, and so I gave up the effort.

It is reported here to-night that the Boston Journal, the organ of the old conservative Whigs of Massachusetts, which has lately been very Democratic in its proclivities, has declared its adhesion to the nomination of Bell and Everett. Everywhere throughout the country, as the news of this day's work here at Baltimore is received, the conservative Union men will carry the day.

The weather has been dull and cloudy during the entire session of the Convention, and at about a half hour past midnight it commenced raining heavily.

Most of the delegates will leave to-morrow morning for their homes, for Washington City, or Philadelphia and New York.

THE SHELBY RAILROAD.—We learn, casually that I. Shelby Todd, Esq., the President of the Shelby Railroad, will visit Louisville on the 1st, by reference to matters connected with the advancement of the interest of the road. And we take the opportunity to recommend him and his enterprise to the favorable attention of Louisville. In some fourteen or fifteen months since, Mr. Todd was elected to, and accepted of, the Presidency of the Railroad Company, as the first step in an attempt to reanimate that dead, magnificent project, and has employed to survey the road, estimate the amount of work done, and the amount to do, and the amount of means necessary to raise to finish the road, and put it in running order. This was done, and the facts ascertained. On the basis furnished, it was evident that $250,000 were needed. Of this amount, Mr. Todd and the Board of Direct. have promptly and very liberally promised to furnish $50,000 in rolling stock. Assurances were also given, by prominent citizens of Louisville, that the city would contribute, in bonds or otherwise, $100,000, if the balance ($100,000) could be raised in Shelby county. To raise this sum Mr. Todd then turned his energies.

He at once prepared books, and some three months ago commenced the canvass of the county. And, notwithstanding the opinion was freely expressed, by some friends of the enterprise, that the effort was useless; that it would be undertaking an impossibility to attempt to get the people to raise $100,000 more in addition to that the completion of the Shelby railroad, Mr. Todd, with a will and determination that ever actuates those who know no such word as fail, entered upon the work, and, in a few weeks, we believe, had stopped at no obstacles, has succeeded in raising the sum.

Now our eyes and hopes are turned to Louisville. Let the city loan us $100,000, and at once the work will be put under contract and pushed forward with energy and zeal. That it is to the interest of Louisville that the road be completed we require we think is too manifest to require any time or space to demonstrate. The amount of produce now left to waste and destruction upon the farms of Shelby county, but which will be sent to market had we the facility afforded by a railroad, would alone reimburse her in two years. The facilities afforded and to get to market will ever increase the amount of travel and of the products for market. That is demonstrated in the case of every turnpike and railroad in the country. Of course the bulk of all the profits will be reaped by Louisville.

But, there is another reason, and, to our mind, one which should exert a controlling influence upon the action of the city council. It will be an aid we require in completing the Shelby road. It is known that our charter authorizes us to continue the road to the Tennessee line, by the way of Harrodsburg. If legal gloating over it was made, I should judge, for I have heard enthusiastic shouts as I was writing at my room in Barnum's. And in the meeting, as one or two ago, to get into the middle of the square to listen to some of the eloquence, but it was impossible to penetrate the closely packed mass, and so I gave up the effort.

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